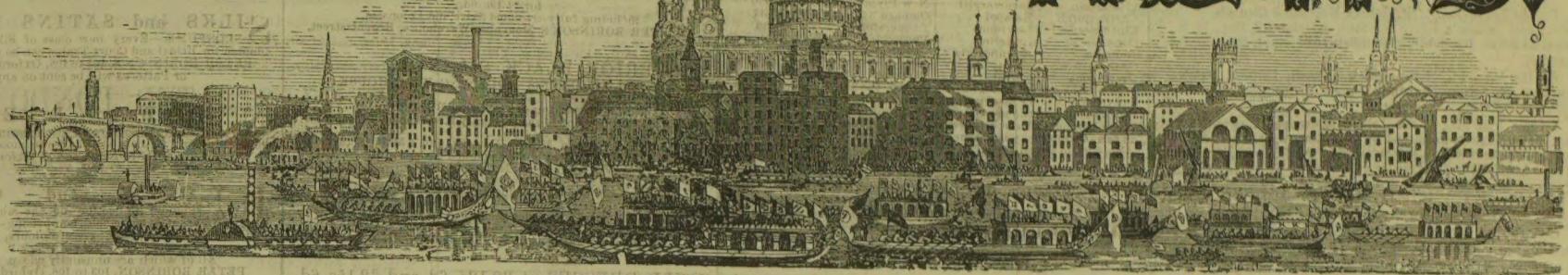


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BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

they made gigantic and successful efforts to save their country. We have not the least means of knowing how far the charges of nepotism can be sustained, but it is not impossible that a kind-hearted man may too easily see other merits in those who have the merit of being his kinsfolk. This, also, is to be lamented; but it is somewhat hard that, in a political society in which corruption is so freely imported that the "lobby" is another word for a vote-shop, people should be so extraordinarily shocked that a chief magistrate gives away offices only to please himself. That General Grant chooses to be silent, instead of availing himself of every occasion to be loquacious, is no doubt a grievance, yet one or two of his predecessors might have spared themselves and their country a good deal of trouble, could they have indulged in a few "splendid flashes of silence."

Nevertheless, we may have an opinion—and we apologise for even having an opinion upon a subject which we shall be told is none of our business—that President Grant has been somewhat unduly inclined to rest upon the laurels which he gained so nobly. With all allowance for the necessities of the time, and the great necessity of permitting American society to settle down after its fearful shaking (a cataclysm which we who did not share it are far too ready to forget), we may think that the Chief Magistrate of the States, who was armed with unusual strength at his accession, and might, as the nation's favourite, have done almost what he pleased, has been much less energetic in peace than in war. It is certain, for all American testimony is unanimous on this, that there are vast domestic reforms needed, and one of them is indicated by the greedy eagerness with which a battle that promises "places" as the spoil is always fought in the States. To questions connected with the existing system of patronage, and to the purification, if possible, of the municipal system, and thus to the yet more important question of legislative purity, President Grant, if the earnest patriot which we believe him to be, will now devote himself. He is in power for four years, "nothing can touch him further," and he cannot be in power again. Therefore we hope that he will do his duty by those whom we cordially congratulate upon thus having done their duty in electing him by so magnificent a majority.

At last public affairs in Prussia have matured into a Constitutional crisis. To a large number of our English readers, probably, the event will have been a surprise; but to those of them who have followed, for some time past, the course of Prussian politics, the matter for surprise is that the present temporary dead-lock has been staved off so long. Even now, however, the contest between the Lords of Prussia, and the Crown and Commons, is so daring, so unreasonable, so certain of ending disastrously for Junkerism, that one can hardly believe in the resolution of the Upper House to maintain, at all hazard, the ground they have taken. Canute, throned upon the seashore, and commanding the tides of the sea to approach no nearer, is, perhaps, the best historical symbol of the Prussian Lords, who now combine to obstruct the constitutional reform of local administration in the eastern provinces of Prussia. There are, we will say, ninety families, the representatives of which claim, on grounds that we need not now explain in detail, large privileges as against the people. The position they hold is one quite out of harmony with the prevailing ideas and convictions of modern times. It is an artificial wedge of imitative feudalism driven into the very centre of a broad area of common-sense. It is what miners would call "a fault" in the political stratification of the present age. Of course, it is destined to disappear. It is one of those arrangements the very absurdity of which ensures its early extinction. We know not how the present collision between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, led on by the Crown, will end. We only know that the former are contending for an object so clearly untenable, and under conditions so extremely unequal, that the larger the relative majority of their own House which they can show against the policy insisted upon by the Government, and indorsed by the Lower House, the darker their prospect becomes, unless they see the wisdom of giving way in time.

Let it not be assumed that the Upper Chamber at Berlin resembles in its chief characteristics our own House of Lords. Its Constitutional functions, it is true, resemble in many respects those of the Chamber of Peers in the United Kingdom. But historically, politically, socially, and morally it lacks the same kind of dignity and influence. The Junker class of Prussia can hardly rank with the baronetage and squirearchy of England. Yet in their several domains—and we believe the class numbers somewhere about forty thousand—they exercise exclusive privileges far more in harmony with the temper and habits of the Middle Ages than with the wants and interests of civilised and social life in the latter half of the nineteenth century. The House of Lords in Prussia fairly represents this class; and, indeed, was originally constituted to represent it. The class itself is rather to be pitied than blamed. It consists of the spoiled children of the nation. It has been indulged into selfishness and pettiness. It is oftentimes rude and exacting in its behaviour to the Crown, which it professes to venerate with exceptional disinterestedness and devotion. It is arrogant—we may even say overbearing—in its general conduct to the people; and, accordingly, obtains

but a scant share of popular sympathy. But if it were far less discordant than it is with the ordinary aspirations of society, it could none the more give a satisfactory reason for the invidious position in which it has been placed by the existing Prussian Constitution.

The only chance it had of greatly prolonging its tenure of privilege and power consisted in its readiness and tact in adapting itself to the changes of opinion in the country. Prussia is not now what Prussia was before 1864. Less than ten years have wonderfully modified the political position and prospects of the nation. It stands in a relationship of responsibility to the German Empire, which, prior to that date, would have been considered scarcely possible. The child, we may say, has grown up to man's estate, has entered into wider relations to Europe and the world, and has incurred thereby much more solemn responsibilities. The Junker class, even if its members apprehend the fact, do not appear to perceive the bearing of it. The anomalies, the freaks, and even the egotistic offences, which might be tolerated within a narrow territorial sphere, become intolerable when they obstruct the easy working of Imperial affairs. It can hardly be supposed that a small minority of the nation will or can be permitted to cast the grit of their self-importance or of their narrowness of mind, as the case may be, into the political machinery which is intended to assist in working out the unity, the grandeur, and the progress of the Empire.

The immediate occasion of the present crisis in Prussia, as our readers will know, is a bill framed by the Berlin Cabinet to reform the administration of local affairs. As "An Occasional Correspondent" of the *Daily News* has remarked with unquestionable truth and pertinency, "The project had about it all the sanctity of old age." It has appeared and reappeared upon the surface some half a dozen times. It has as frequently been ousted from its position by international matters of greater importance. It took the shape of a compromise before it went up from the Lower to the Upper Chamber of the Legislature. It had in it so many checks and guards intended to conciliate the House of Lords that the moderate Liberals looked upon it as a feeble expression of a sound principle, and the advanced Liberals as not worth supporting. No doubt it was, on the whole, a severe blow at the exclusive privileges and feudal rights of Prussian Junkerism; but the measure, as finally moulded by the Lower House, might have been accepted by the class to which it applied, and converted by wise forbearance and tactical skill into a harmless change in the form of local administration. Of course, the House of Lords did not see this, and therefore, by a large majority, expressed their final and decided disapprobation of the bill.

What means will Prince Bismarck adopt to overcome the hostility of the Upper House? He has taken no visible part as yet in support of the Cabinet. We take for granted, however, that the measure is his. It coincides with the line of his policy. Perhaps no man but the Chancellor could have inspired in the Emperor such enthusiastic zeal in its behalf. There can be little doubt that before the 12th inst., when the Prussian Parliament is convoked for a new Session, he will intervene—at any rate, unless the effects of the collision can be otherwise neutralised. We will not speculate upon the mode of solution he will propose. The difficulty cannot be a new one to his mind. It must have been with him a topic of frequent meditation. He has long foreseen the crisis as inevitable, as he did that of the war with France. He perhaps did something to provoke it, and it will be unlike all that we know of him if he has not settled in his own mind how he will deal with a Constitutional question the ultimate disposition of which will materially affect the peaceful and progressive development of the German Empire.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, returned to Balmoral Castle yesterday (Friday) week, her Majesty having passed the three previous days at the Glassalt Shiel. The Hon. F. Drummond arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting, and Lord C. Fitzroy as Equerry in Waiting, to the Queen. Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph left the castle on the following day. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. Burns of St. Mungo's, Glasgow, officiated. On Monday the Countess of Erroll arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. The Queen has taken her customary daily drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster and Colonel Ponsonby have left Balmoral.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales drove to Richmond Park on Thursday week, and visited the Duchess of Teck at the White Lodge. On the following day the Prince of Wales arrived at Marlborough House from Six-mile Bottom, near Newmarket. On Saturday evening the Prince and Princess went to the Opéra Comique. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and the Maharani, at Elveden Hall, Norfolk. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by a special train from St. Pancras station to Thetford. The Prince and Princess were met at the station by the Maharajah, Sir R. J. Buxton and Lady Buxton, and by the Mayor and other civic authorities. The local volunteers formed a guard of honour. The town was gaily decorated, and the inhabitants gave their Royal Highnesses an enthusiastic welcome. The Royal party drove to Elveden, where the Maharani, with a distinguished company invited to meet the Royal visitors, received the Prince and Princess. On Monday the Prince, accompanied by the Maharajah and the guests at Elveden, shot over the home coverts and bagged

2026 head of game. The Royal and distinguished sportsmen partook of luncheon with the Duke of Grafton, at Euston Hall, at which the Princess, the Maharani, and the Ladies Coke were present. On Tuesday the Prince and party shot over Warren Wood, and made some heavy game-bags. The Princess, with the Maharani and the various ladies staying at Elveden, joining the sportsmen at luncheon. Wednesday was passed in the preserves, and on Thursday the guests at Elveden visited Bury St. Edmunds. The Prince and Princess, with their two sons, proceeded to Sandringham House yesterday (Friday). To-day (Saturday) is the thirty-first anniversary of the birthday of the Prince. Lady Emily Kingscote is in waiting on the Princess, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. Ellis has succeeded Major-General Probyn as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present, last week, at the annual races held near Vienna.

Prince Arthur arrived at Windsor on Saturday last from Dover. His Royal Highness passed the day, with Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, pheasant-shooting in Windsor Great Park. The Prince remained on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian, at Cumberland Lodge, until Monday, when his Royal Highness returned to Dover to resume his duties with his regiment.

The Marquis of Lorne's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday week at Inverary by a dinner and ball to the members of the Town Council and to the tenantry and others up in the Duke of Argyll's estate. The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) entered the hall after dinner, when the Marquis made a concise speech. The Duchess of Argyll, with various members of the family, was present for some time during the dance.

The Queen of Holland, after visiting the Marchioness Dowager of Waterford, at Ford Castle, proceeded to Keir House on a visit to Sir William Stirling Maxwell. Her Majesty has also visited Edinburgh.

The Japanese Embassy were present at the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield on Thursday week, and on the following day proceeded to Burton-on-Trent, where they paid a lengthened visit to Messrs. Samuel Allsopp and Son's brewery; after which their Excellencies were entertained at luncheon by the Messrs. Allsopp, at which the various members of the firm, with Mr. Leslie Stephen (who had visited Japan), were present. Subsequently the Embassy proceeded to Birmingham, where they were received by the Mayor and Corporation. Their Excellencies have been entertained at dinner by the Mayor, and have also visited Warwick and Coventry.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austrian Embassy, in Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, for Dresden.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose left Belgrave-square on Monday for Buchanan Castle, N.B.

The Duke of St. Albans, as Provincial Grand Master, has dedicated the Masonic Hall at Lincoln with Masonic honours.

The Marquis of Stafford, Earl Grosvenor, and Viscount Lewisham have left for a tour in India, China, and America.

The Marquis of Headfort and Ladies Madeline and Adelaide Taylor have left The Lodge, Virginia, for Underley Hall, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Bective.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford and the Ladies Seymour have arrived at Ragley Hall from the Continent.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

At the general monthly meeting, on Monday last—the president, Sir Henry Holland, in the chair—the lecture arrangements for 1872-73 were announced.

Professor Odling, M.A., F.R.S.: Six lectures "On Air and Gas" (Christmas).

Professor Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.E.: Twelve lectures "On the Forces and Motions of the Body."

Dr. Debus, F.R.S.: Three lectures "On Oxidation."

Dr. H. E. Armstrong, F.C.S.: Four lectures "On the Artificial Formation of Organic Substances."

Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S.: Four lectures "On the Chemistry of Coal and its Products."

Edward A. Freeman, Esq., D.C.L.: Six lectures "On the Comparative Political Institutions of Different Nations."

Professor W. K. Clifford, M.A.: Three lectures "On the Philosophy of the Pure Sciences."

Professor Max Müller, LL D.: Three lectures "On Darwin's Philosophy of Language."

John Morley, Esq.: Three lectures "On the Limits of the Historic Method."

J. H. Parker, Esq., C.B.: Four lectures "On the Evidence for the Traditional History of Rome from Existing Architectural Remains."

Professor Tyndall, LL D., F.R.S.: Six lectures.

Professor Odling, M.A., F.R.S.: Four lectures.

Edward Dannreuther, Esq.: Three lectures "On the Development of Music in Connection with the Drama."

In January the new laboratories for research will be open for inspection of the members of the institution.

Sir J. D. Coleridge awarded the prizes at the Liverpool Institute on Wednesday, and delivered an address on education.

Importation of horses from America has been prohibited by the Irish Government.

The Manchester Courier says that the Manchester free libraries have proved highly successful. The number of times that persons have availed themselves of the libraries during the year 1871-2 was 2,264,688, against 2,112,900 the previous year. The accessions amount to 14,387 volumes.

The Treaty of Commerce with France was signed on Tuesday by Lord Granville, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty, and by M. Charles Gavard, Chargé-d'Affaires of France at London, and M. Ozenne, on behalf of the President of the French Republic.

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THE VOYAGE TO CHINA.



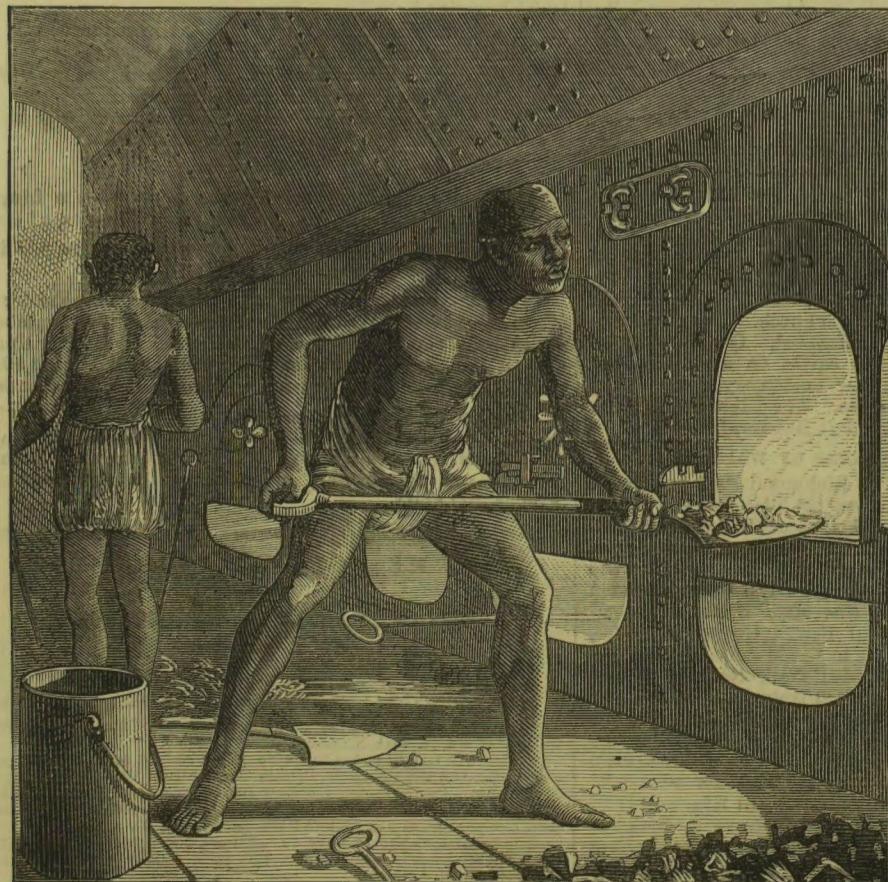
BRINGING THE LETTER-BAGS ON BOARD A MAIL STEAM-SHIP AT BRINDISI.

THE VOYAGE TO CHINA.

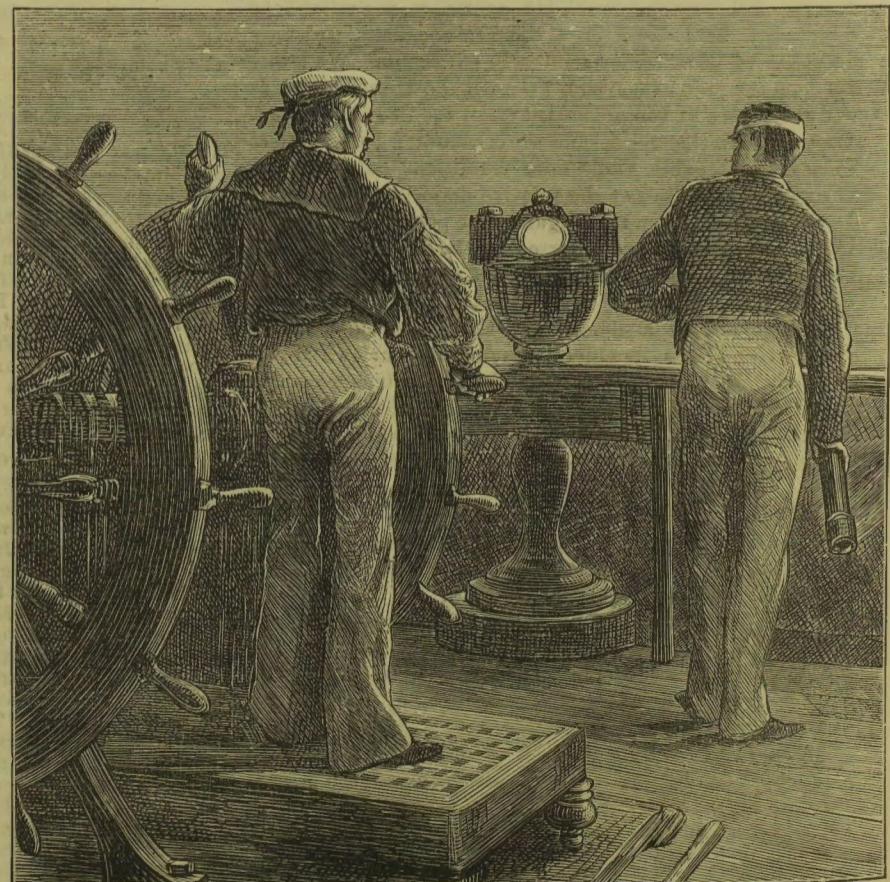
A telegram from Shanghai, dated last Saturday, informed the readers of London daily newspapers, on Monday, that the Emperor of China's marriage was celebrated at Pekin, with the proper ceremonial, on the 16th of last month. This seems like bringing China pretty well home to us—the Far East of Asia to the nations of Western Europe. For our own part, we have considered the effects of recent changes upon the popular sentiment with regard to that immense and densely inhabited portion of the Old World. There was always a curious interest

in China, notwithstanding its geographical remoteness. The peculiar habits and customs of the Chinese; their quaint fashions of building, clothing, and decorating; their highly-organised system of government, though corrupt and feeble; and the mixture of rational and practical ideas with fantastic barbarisms in their established creed, were observed with general attention. Twice, indeed, within the memory of middle-aged persons Great Britain has been forced to undertake a war against the rulers of China, but only with a view to obtain satisfaction for injuries done to British commerce and security for the future. Of late years, with the

great increase of our mercantile connections and dealings in China, the development of its vast natural and industrial resources, and the frequent openings it has presented to individuals seeking profitable employment for skilled activity, a more lively feeling of direct concern has arisen in our minds with regard to this subject. Every family has some relative or friend who in some way or other is connected with China, if he has not sojourned there. Since the establishment of steam navigation across the Indian Ocean, to meet the Indian line of transit from the Red Sea and Mediterranean, the distance from London to Hong-Kong, which looks enor-



STOKEHOLE OF A STEAM-SHIP ON THE RED SEA.



BRIDGE OF A STEAM-SHIP ON THE RED SEA.



LOOSHAIS ON THE FRONTIER OF BENGAL.

mous on the map, is reduced to 10,000 miles, and the time to a few weeks, instead of months, as it was formerly, in sailing round the Cape. The intermediate British settlements in the Eastern seas, especially in the Strait of Malacca, have become places of higher importance; while Ceylon, with its central maritime position for the traffic of Southern Asia and of Australia, seems destined to still greater things. We have, therefore, been led to believe that our readers will be pleased to have a series of Illustrations put before them, by the pencil of our Special Artist, displaying the most remarkable features of the route to China, the experiences of the traveller, and the aspects of the different places touched in his course, as well as the scenery and incidents of Chinese life.

Mr. William Simpson, the Artist who accompanied the British Military Expedition to Abyssinia, and whose Sketches of India, the Siege of Sebastopol, the Explorations at Jerusalem, the Suez Canal, and the War between France and Germany, have been much admired, has gone to China for this purpose, commissioned thereto expressly and solely by the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. In due course we shall expect from him some Illustrations of the marriage ceremonies and festivities at Pekin; but we have in the meantime received several instalments of his work, from different points of the route, between Venice and Hong-Kong. The first to be engraved was a sketch of the Peninsular and Oriental Company steam-ship lying opposite the Arsenal at Venice, where Mr. Simpson embarked. Those which appear in this Number show particular incident of the voyage in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

The bringing of the mail-bags on board at Brindisi, to which place they are sent by railway through France and Italy, is the subject of one Illustration. On the day when our Artist stopped at Brindisi, having come down the Adriatic from Venice in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessel, 357 bags of letters and papers were put on board. This quantity included the Indian mails as well as letters for Australia and China. The sacks are brought from the railway in vans, and the sailors carry them on board. They are then stowed away below and counted, and a receipt is given to the Post Office official, who belongs to the Italian authorities. The word "Brindisi" is on each sack, and "Hong-Kong," or "Calcutta," or "Bombay" as well, so that the sacks can be sent to their proper destination. The sacks are of canvas. As soon as the last bag is on board and the receipt signed, the ship's bow is turned round towards the entrance to the harbour, and away she goes direct to Alexandria.

The other two sketches were taken on board the steamer in the Red Sea. One of them represents the half-naked stokers tending the engines, which must have been terrible work in August, with the thermometer, on the deck above, standing at 94 in the shade. The temperature in the stoke-hole was 145 deg. The floor of this warm region is close to the ship's keel, so it is very far below. There are twelve boilers, six on each side, each with a blazing furnace, which has to be opened at regular intervals to put in new coals, or to be poked up with long iron rods. This is the duty of the poor wretches who are doomed to this work. It is hard to believe that human beings could be got to labour under such conditions; yet such persons are to be found. The work of stoking or feeding the fires is usually done by Arabs; while the work of bringing the coal from the bunkers is done by sidi-wallahs or negroes. At times some of the more intelligent of these are promoted to the stoking. The negroes who do this kind of work come from Zanzibar. They are generally short men, with strong limbs, round bullet heads, and the very best of good nature in their disposition. Some of them will work half an hour in such a place as the stoke-hole, and come up to deck again without a drop of perspiration on their dark skins. Others, particularly the Arabs, when it is so hot as it often is in the Red Sea, have to be carried up in a fainting condition, and are restored to animation by dashing buckets of water over them as they lie on deck.

The other Illustration published this week shows the officer of the watch and the steersman at the wheel, on the bridge of the vessel. Some landsmen may need to be told that when the paddle was superseded by the screw, a platform had to be erected about the middle of the ship, for the captain or officer of the watch; and this is now known as the "bridge." In the old sailing-ships, the officer of the vessel was on the poop or quarter-deck, and was then close to the man at the wheel to give orders. It has been found that when the officer was on the bridge and the man at the wheel was far away at the stern, orders were misunderstood, and time was lost in their transmission, which in some cases led to accidents. To obviate this, the wheel is now generally placed on the bridge, so that the officer can give his orders direct, and he is also on the spot to see that they are carried out, while the man himself can see the reason of the order, and hence acts more intelligently. He has the binnacle with the compass lighted up before him, which he is supposed to watch so as to keep the ship true to her course. The wheel is a double one, so that two, three, or even four men could be placed at it, in rough weather; but usually, one man is sufficient. The officer paces along the bridge, keeping his eye on the horizon, and watching every speck that appears; as he passes the binnacle, he glances at it, to see that the course is right. There is a chart to tell him where land or rocks may be expected, and he has the means of giving a signal to the engineers below. The safety of all depends on the constant watchfulness of these two men.

We shall continue this series of Illustrations of the Voyage to China.

THE LOOSHAIS.

The little war that was carried on last winter by our Indian Government against the Looshais, in the Border country between the eastern frontier of Bengal and the kingdom of Burmah, is still fresh in recollection. It was provoked, as we remember, by the inroads of those predatory tribes into the British territories of Sylhet and Cachar, where they kidnapped a little girl named Mary Winchester, after killing her father, the manager of a tea plantation. Four thousand Bengal troops, in two separate columns, under General Bourchier and General Brownlow, marched up into the highlands by different routes, chastised the marauders, and fetched the child safe-home, to be restored to her friends in Scotland. It is to be hoped that the Looshais will give no further trouble; but our readers may like to see the picturesque figures of those amiable savages once more; and the sketch we have engraved, one of those sent us during the campaign by Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, affords a good notion of their appearance. We explained, on a former occasion, that the name "Looshais," or "Loo-swaies"—and very loose ways are those of the people in question—is a general term given by the Burmese to all these foreign wild men, who belong to different races, in the mountainous region bounded by Cachar and Manipura on the north, Hill Tippah and Chittagong on the west, and Burmah Proper on the east side. To the south of the Looshais, in the independent Burnah and the British province of Arracan, are various other tribes of uncivilised mankind, the Kamie, the Hkin, the Mro, and the Shan-do, who belong to the Burmese

stock. These were described in our Journal, last February, by Mr. R. F. St. John, Assistant Commissioner of British Burmah and Superintendent of the Hill Tribes. He furnished some Illustrations of the Mros and Shan-dos, which may be compared with those of the Looshais.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS. FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Nov. 7.

On the eve of the meeting of the National Assembly the Paris papers are pitting proposed Constitutions of the future one against another, the scheme of the *Bien Public*, commonly regarded as the organ of M. Thiers, being the one that has attracted most attention. It is divided into five sections, and embraces the proclamation of the Republic as the definite form of government; the nomination of M. Thiers as President for a term of four or five years, he being eligible for re-election at the expiration of that period; the formation of a Second Chamber; the appointment of a Vice-President; and the adoption of a new electoral law which would virtually abolish universal suffrage, to which it is well known M. Thiers has always been averse. It is scarcely likely, however, that any such sweeping measure will be brought forward, at the present moment at any rate, as the result would certainly be a violent political agitation throughout the country that might lead to another revolution in the event of so fundamental a change being determined on.

M. Guyot-Montpayroux, a persistent satellite of M. Thiers, who looks to be rewarded for his adulation with a place, offers his suggestions towards an improved Constitution in the columns of the *Presse*. His scheme differs considerably from that put forward by the *Bien Public*, as, after providing for the proclamation of the Republic and the nomination of M. Thiers as President, it confides to a committee of forty-five members, to be named by the National Assembly, the charge of instituting a second Chamber, and of perfecting the Constitution by such complementary measures as it may judge necessary. The popularity-hunting M. Emile Girardin has also a project which he brings forward in the *Liberté*, and which simply proposes that France should return to the Constitution of 1848.

The fifth section of the *Bien Public* project, which abolishes universal suffrage, has been strongly attacked by the Republican and Bonapartist press, the latter proposing the Imperial pallium of a plébiscite as the only means of resolving the constitutional difficulty. The Republicans, on their part, maintain that if the Government ventures to bring the *Bien Public* project before the Assembly, it will be palpable that M. Thiers is plotting for the return of the Monarchy. Count de Kératry, in the *Soir*, demands that universal suffrage shall be left intact, except in the case of officers and soldiers in active service and in municipal and general council elections, when he suggests a year's residence in the same locality shall be necessary to qualify the voter. The *Bien Public* project having been peremptorily condemned in such opposite quarters, it is now announced that the only constitutional questions which the Government proposes raising in the Assembly are those of M. Thiers's presidency for four years and the nomination of a Vice-President of the Republic.

While the Paris newspapers have been occupied with these various constitutional questions, the Duc Decazes, the Marquis de Lur-Saluces, and M. Princeteau, Carayon-Latour, Bonnet, Johnston, and Adrien Léon, all of whom are Legitimist deputies, have been banqueting at Bordeaux in company with a large number of their electors. At the conclusion of the dinner, the chairman, M. Samazeuilh, a banker of Bordeaux, addressing the deputies, called upon them to resist the efforts of the revolutionary party and to assist in giving France repose and prosperity. M. Princeteau, a quæstor of the National Assembly, replied that the only means of securing these to France was to return to the traditional monarchy of the House of Bourbon, and insisted upon the necessity of a reconciliation between the Count de Chambord and the Orleans Princes. He was followed by the Duc Decazes, who argued in favour of a constitutional monarchy, and by M. de Carayon-Latour, who declared that he ardently desired the day to come when they could all drink "the healths of the King and the Princes of the House of France."

Some excitement was caused in official circles, a few days ago, by a paragraph in the *Indépendance Belge* stating that, at a private meeting of officers of the army at La Fère, an officer attached to the staff of General de Cissey had not hesitated to declare that the Minister of War, as well as several other general officers of the French army, were Bonapartists at heart. The question was raised in the Council of Ministers, where General de Cissey expressed great indignation, but declined to institute an inquiry into the matter, although it had transpired that the person accused of having made these assertions was none other than Lieutenant-Colonel Fabre, one of the Minister's own Aides-de-Camp. The *Journal Officiel* has since published a protestation signed by all the officers present at this meeting, including Lieutenant-Colonel Fabre, in which they energetically deny that any such language was used. Nevertheless, the incident has greatly compromised General de Cissey's position at the Ministry of War, as several newspapers continue to express their belief that Colonel Fabre did make the assertion in question. It is reported that M. Gregory Ganesco, a Liberal journalist of some notoriety under the Second Empire, is the author of the paragraph in the *Indépendance Belge*.

The evacuation of the departments of the Marne and Haute-Marne by the Germans is now nearly completed, and yesterday the advanced guard of the French troops, consisting of fifty gendarmes, made their entry into Rheims, in the midst of enthusiastic demonstrations on the part of the inhabitants. The arrival of the remaining forces has been retarded in consequence of several cases of typhoid fever having broken out among the Germans while in garrison at Rheims, and to the necessity which exists for thoroughly cleansing the different barracks there.

All Saints' Day was, as usual, celebrated in Paris by the performance of high mass and the chanting of Te Deums in the various churches. At Notre Dame the Archbishop of Paris preached a sermon in no wise calculated to appease the political passions which evidently rage quite as fiercely in Conservative as in Radical breasts. Crowds of people visited the different cemeteries, according to custom, on Nov. 1 and 2; but, compared with last year, there was a great falling off in the attendance, occasioned in some degree by the rain, which poured almost unceasingly from daybreak until nightfall on the *Jour des Morts*. The tombs of Cavaignac, Armand Marrast, and the four sergeants of La Rochelle were covered with crowns and bouquets of immortelles. That of Théophile Gautier was similarly honoured, and even the tomb of Abelard and Héloïse was strewn with violets. The new monument to Baudin, however, was not decorated with any

floral emblem whatever, but some bouquets of violets had been laid on the spot from which his remains were removed not many days ago. The grave of Ferré, the notorious member of the Commune, at the cemetery of Levallois Perret, was decorated with immense bouquets of red dahlias, and was visited by crowds of sympathisers in the course of the day.

On Monday morning last Henri Rochefort, escorted by three police agents, arrived at the Maison de Justice of Versailles. The purpose of his long journey from the prison of St. Martin de Ré was to contract a marriage in *extremis* with Mlle. Renault, the mother of his daughter, and so gravely ill that her life is all but despaired of. M. Rochefort had obtained the authorisation of the Minister of the Interior to come to Versailles, Mlle. Renault's state of health rendering a journey to the Ile de Ré impossible. The civil and religious ceremonies were performed yesterday morning at the Maison de Justice, and M. Rochefort, after having had an interview with his wife, returned to St. Martin de Ré at six o'clock the same evening. The fact of his having been married according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church after having refused to allow his father's body to be buried with any religious ceremony, is certain to cause some considerable stir among the extreme Radical party.

SPAIN.

The Ministers have been successful in the contest for the Vice-Presidency of Congress. The Radical candidate, Signor Morguera, has been elected by 142 votes against 118, in room of Señor Sahueron, a Republican, who has resigned.

LUXEMBURG.

The Chambers were opened by Prince Henry on Tuesday. His Royal Highness thanked the country for the sympathy shown at the death of the Princess, and said that the nationality of Luxemburg, which had so often been in danger, had found a fresh guarantee in the declaration made subsequent to the Convention on June 17 by the signatory Powers of the Treaty of London.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

All the Austrian Diets were opened on Tuesday, and to each the Government submitted a bill for the establishment of friendly courts of arbitration. In the Diets of Moravia and Bukowina the Federalist members did not attend, and in the Tyrolese Diet the Italian deputies were also absent. No address to the Throne was proposed in the Galician Diet. In the Diet of Lower Austria a resolution was presented calling upon the Government to hasten the constitutional introduction of direct voting for members of the Reichsrath. In the Bohemian Diet a resolution was proposed in favour of the appointment of a Committee for the modification of the present system of electing the Diet.

GERMANY.

The Constitutional contest in Prussia shows signs of obstinacy. On Thursday week the Upper House continued the discussion of the Counties Reform Bill. During the debate Count Eulenburg declared that the King was fully convinced of the imperative necessity for passing the bill, and that the Government would immediately close the Session in case the Upper House should throw out the measure. A new Session would then at once be convened, and the Counties Reform Bill would be the first brought forward in it by the Government, which would employ all constitutional means to carry it. Notwithstanding Count Eulenburg's announcement, the bill was rejected by 145 votes against 18. The threatened closing of the Session was carried out next day. The Houses are to reopen on the 12th.

The crisis creates intense political excitement, the swamping of the Upper House by a creation of peers being freely discussed. Journals of all shades of opinion agree in stating that the crisis threatens the break-up of the Junker party. It is announced that the bill is to be somewhat modified before being re-introduced into the Lower House, though its basis will remain unchanged. When once passed by the Lower House, which it is hoped will take place without delay, the Government will be fully prepared to adopt the measures which may be necessary in order to ensure its success in the Upper House.

The Czar has given another proof of his friendship for Germany and the house of Hohenzollern. A deputation of the 6th Russian Musketeer Regiment, of which Prince Charles of Prussia is Colonel, has presented an autograph letter from his Majesty to Prince Charles on the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment to the colonelcy. The Czar's letter, which is accompanied by the order of St. George of the third class, expresses sympathy with the Prussian army, and, after recalling the memorable epoch when the united Russian and Prussian armies fought for a holy cause, alludes to the great deeds which the Prussian brethren-in-arms accomplished during the late French war, in which Prince Charles participated at the side of the Emperor William. The Czar's letter concludes as follows:—"I hope that you will herein recognise my intention of drawing still closer the ties of amity which already unite us, and my wish that this friendship may endure for future generations."

AMERICA.

The latest returns of the voting for the Presidency of the United States, received through the cable, leave no doubt that General Grant will be re-elected by a large majority. Glancing along the list of States that have contributed to swell this majority, one sees that they constitute the power and promise of the Union. New England gives him a unanimous vote. The Middle States, the wealthiest, most populous, and most truly representative of the genuine spirit of the nation, support him without an exception. The North-West and the West alike declare in his favour, and even the South is largely for him; though to gain the South great efforts were made on Mr. Greeley's behalf. Mr. Greeley has been successful in but few of the States. Though in New York city the majority was in his favour, in the State of New York he was in a minority. One of his partisans, General Banks, was defeated for Congress, in Massachusetts. General Dix, a supporter of General Grant, has been elected Governor of New York State, and a Republican candidate has been elected Mayor of New York city.

President Grant, replying to the congratulations offered to him on the result of the election, expressed his gratification at this triumph of political principles and the vindication of his private character. He intimated that he would shape his conduct to meet the expectations of the country, and unite the people in stronger bonds of peace.

Mr. Horace Greeley has resumed the editorship of the *New York Tribune* on an independent basis.

It is reported that Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, will resign his post on March 4. Other Cabinet changes are anticipated.

General Meade is dead.

The bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, by Mr. Steell, was unveiled in the Central Park, New York, on Saturday last, amid the enthusiasm of an immense assemblage.

CANADA.

Telegrams from Toronto in the New York papers state

that the Hon. Mr. Blake, the Premier of the Ontario Government, and the Hon. Mr. M'Kenzie, Treasurer, have resigned. Both these gentlemen have decided to sit in the Dominion Parliament. The Hon. Mr. Mowat has formed a new Ontario Cabinet, consisting of Mr. P. Mowat, Premier and Attorney-General; Adam Crooks, Treasurer; T. B. Pardee, Secretary of State; A. M'Kellar, Minister of Public Works; and R. W. Scott, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Governor of Cape Colony has visited the diamond-fields and been well received. He delighted the diggers with a promise to recommend the erection of West Griqualand into a separate Crown colony.

INDIA.

Sir Albert and Lady Sassoon will give a ball at Bombay in honour of the Viceroy on the 19th inst.

A message has been received from India announcing that the Viceroy is suffering from dengue fever.

A despatch from Calcutta states that the cholera, from its outbreak at Bengal this season to Oct. 25, has carried off between 500 and 600 victims, out of between 800 and 900 cases, among European soldiers and their families; and that the disease still lingers, though its severity has relaxed.

CHINA.

The young Emperor was married on the 16th ult. Beyond the procession of conducting the bride to the Emperor's palace at Pekin there was no ceremony of any kind on the occasion. The Emperor will assume the regal power in February next.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A cable message, which left Melbourne on Monday announces the resignation of the Tasmanian Ministry, the prorogation of the New Zealand Parliament, and fresh cases of kidnapping in the South Sea Islands.

Twenty-one miners have lost their lives in Belgium through a breakage of machinery while the men were descending a pit.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands report the volcanoes of Manna Loa Kilanea in a state of active eruption, and it is stated that the shores of the island are sinking.

An Ottawa Indian, the "Rev. John Tecumseh Jones," has left all his property, valued at £13,000, for the furtherance of "Baptist ministerial education in the State of Kansas."

Mr. Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B., of the Madras Civil Service, has been appointed a Member of Council at the Presidency of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, vice Mr. A. Arbuthnot.

Sir James McCulloch has declined to accept the office of Agent-General for the colony of Victoria, which was made to him on the retirement of Mr. Childers from that function.

The Maharajah Holkar of Indore has sent a contribution of 25,000 rupees (£2500) to the East India Association, with a letter warmly approving the objects of the association.

A companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Mr. Henry Oswald, of British Honduras, in recognition of his courage at an attack by a band of Indians on the settlement of Orange Walk.

M. Jean Dollfus, the well-known manufacturer of Mulhouse, celebrated his golden wedding by the distribution of the munificent sum of £8000 among his workpeople. Some who have been many years in his service received £40 each.

The *Times*' Berlin correspondent writes that the Russian Government has determined to construct a military port in the Bay of Balaklava, the harbour of Sebastopol being set apart for merchant-ships.

Lord Byron's feat of swimming across the Dardanelles has been successfully imitated, according to the *Levant Herald*, by Lieutenant Wm. Moore and Gunner Mahoney, of H.M.S. Shearwater, who are reported to have swum from Abydos to Sestos on the 25th ult.

Several Foreign Office appointments are gazetted. The Hon. Edward Robert Lytton, now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at Vienna, is appointed Secretary of Embassy at Paris; Mr. Francis Clare Ford, now Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg, becomes Secretary of Embassy at Vienna; Mr. Sidney Locock is transferred from the Hague to Constantinople; Mr. Robert Percy Ffrench, from Madrid to St. Petersburg; Mr. Henry Philip Fenton, from Athens to the Hague; Mr. Hugh Guion Macdonell, from Buenos Ayres to Madrid; and Mr. Frederick Robert St. John, now a second secretary in the diplomatic service, is appointed to be Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres. It is further announced that the Queen has appointed Mr. Alexander Wilson Moir and Sir Oliver Nugent, Bart., to be members of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands; Mr. James Whittall to be a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of Hong-Kong; and Mr. Charles Henry Major to be a member of the Council of the island of Grenada.

Mr. Mitchell, Assistant Master Shipwright at Keyham, has received from the Emperor of Germany a handsome telescope of white metal, bearing an inscription, in recognition of the services he rendered to the Bremen steamer Baltimore, when run into and damaged by a Spanish steamer on May 23 last. A similar presentation has been made by the Emperor to Commander E. St. J. Garforth, inspecting officer of coast-guard at Hastings, for services on the same occasion.—The Board of Trade has awarded an aneroid barometer to Captain B. H. A. Barends, of the Hamburg steamer Holsatia, for rescuing the crew of the British barque Ladye Love of Liverpool. The men were taken from the wreck in one of the steamer's life-boats, and considerable personal risk was incurred in the act, the weather being so boisterous that the boat could not get alongside the wreck, and the crew were only saved by means of life-boats provided by the steamer. Whilst on board the Holsatia they were treated with the greatest kindness by Captain Barends and those under him. The Ladye Love was bound from Montreal to Queenstown, and was wrecked in Mid-Atlantic. The Board has also given a pecuniary reward of £2 each to the six seamen of the Holsatia who manned her life-boat.—The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain J. C. Rohde, of the North German ship Robert Wendt, of Stralsund, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the barque Berbice, of Liverpool, on the 2nd of September. The Berbice was bound to Swansea, and when fourteen days out from Quebec met with severe gales, and being dismasted was rapidly foundering, when her crew, eleven in all, were taken off by the boat of the Robert Wendt, and were landed at Dublin twenty-two days afterwards.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the late Dr. Norman Macleod in the High Church or Cathedral of Glasgow, and several hundred pounds have been subscribed.

It was stated at the court of the Asylum for Idiots on Thursday week that £3000 is required for the erection of a detached infirmary.

The Extra Supplement.

"DOG-BOY AND CLUMBER SPANIELS."

The subject treated by our Artist, Mr. G. B. Goddard, in his design for the Large Engraving presented with this week's Number, is one that Morland would have liked to paint: for the Clumber spaniels were favourites with Morland, above every other kind of dog. These houndsome and serviceable attendants of the English sportsman, with their strong, short legs, and their long, straight, but sturdy bodies, covered with a thick coat of hair, can force their way through the closest low thicket, the toughest bramble, gorse, or fern, where pointers and setters are baffled. They leave not a yard of the ground unexplored in their patient, plodding search, and follow the scent in silence with admirable constancy, till the game is put up for their master's central-fire breech-loader to hit or miss. The Clumber is, perhaps, too slow in his work for a single dog to be used, even by the moderate solitary shooter; a brace of them, with a retriever behind, will do very well. Some lords and other great men, like the Prince of Wales and the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, his host this week at Elveden, can afford to employ a team of Clumbers. The dogs will then, of course, want a skilful keeper to look after them, however carefully they have been trained. It is usual to equip the team with small neck-bells, called "rattlers," that they may be heard while hidden from sight in the dense coverts. The form and look of the Clumber spaniel are familiar to all cockneys who have seen the fine specimens exhibited at the Islington dog shows, as well as to those who have had some experience of country sports. The colour should be white with lemon or orange. This breed takes its name from the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, in Nottinghamshire, where it was exclusively preserved in former times, having been imported from France.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

Letters and newspapers for Beyrouth can be forwarded every Friday evening from London in the mail for Alexandria via Brindisi. From Alexandria they will be dispatched to their destination by the Russian, French, or Austrian mail-packets, which maintain a weekly communication with Beyrouth. The rates of postage chargeable are 10d. per 1½ oz. for letters and 4d. per 4 oz. for newspapers, and letters and newspapers prepaid at that rate, and marked "via Brindisi," will be duly forwarded.

Mails for Zanzibar will be made up and forwarded to Aden, via Southampton, on the morning of the 14th inst.; via Brindisi on the evening of the 22nd inst.; and, thenceforward, every four weeks. These mails will be conveyed from Aden to their destination by a steam-vessel provided under an agreement recently concluded with the British India Steam Navigation Company. The rates of postage, which must in all cases be prepaid, will be as follow:—Via Southampton.—Letters, 9d. per ½ oz.; newspapers, each, not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; books, and patterns, not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 2d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 4d.; every additional 4 oz., 4d. Via Brindisi.—Letters, 1s. per ½ oz.; newspapers each, not exceeding 4 oz., 3d.; books and patterns, not exceeding 1 oz., 2d.; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 4d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 7d.; every additional 4 oz., 7d.

The next mails for Australia will be dispatched from London as follows:—Via Southampton, on the morning of Thursday, Nov. 21; via Brindisi, on the evening of Friday, Nov. 29.

THE LAND.

A numerously-attended council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture was held, on Tuesday, at the Salisbury Hotel. The report of the local taxation committee alluded at considerable length to the results of the efforts made by Sir Massey Lopes and others to keep this question before the attention of the public; and, with respect to the probable proposals of the Government next Session, it was stated that county financial boards, as an administrative reform, would have the cordial support of the committee. The question of security of tenure was also discussed, and a general opinion was expressed that, where such security was not given by lease or agreement, the outgoing tenant should be entitled by law to compensation for the unexhausted value of his improvements, while at the same time the landlord should be paid for dilapidations and deterioration by default of the tenant.

The London Farmers' Club held their first meeting after the autumnal recess on Monday, and there was a full attendance. The question of security of tenure was introduced by Mr. T. Horley, of Warwickshire, and it was discussed at great length. The feeling was strongly in favour of compensation being allowed for unexhausted improvements.

The Gloucestershire Chamber of Agriculture passed a resolution, on Thursday week, declaring that, for the security of capital employed in agriculture, an outgoing tenant should be entitled to claim compensation for unexhausted improvements, either from the landlord or the new tenant, and should be liable to pay the landlord for deterioration.

The South Hants Farmers' Club, on Monday, resolved that local taxation presses unfairly on the owners and occupiers of real property, and requires revision.

The Hyde Chemical Works, in Cheshire, were destroyed by fire on Monday.

By a large majority of both clergy and laity, the Dublin Synod has passed a resolution in favour of the revision of the Prayer-Book.

Amid imposing signs of respect and sorrow, the remains of Mr. Maguire, late M.P. for Cork, were on Tuesday borne to the Mathew Cemetery near that city. Business was altogether suspended; a high mass for the dead was solemnised in St. Peter's Church, in the presence of three Bishops and 200 clergymen; and all the public bodies, the trades associations, the constabulary, charitable associations, school children, &c., formed a procession numbering many thousands, which with difficulty found its way through the densely-crowded streets.

At Birmingham, on Tuesday, the fourth annual meeting of the National Education League took place, under the presidency of Mr. George Dixon, M.P., who, in the course of his opening address, dwelt principally upon the good results of the Prussian plan of compulsory education, and forcibly contrasted them with the voluntary and denominational system, where poverty was a barrier to every effort after educational improvement. One of the resolutions carried was to the effect that Mr. Dixon be requested to move in the House of the Commons that any amendment in the Act of 1870, to be acceptable, must provide for the general election of school boards, compulsory attendance, and the repeal of the twenty-fifth clause.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

The new Lord Mayor of London begins his civic reign to-day. Alderman Sir Sydney Hedley Waterlow is the fourth son of Mr. James Waterlow, of Huntingdon Lodge, Surrey, and was born in London in 1822. He was educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, under the care of the Rev. Launcelot Sharpe. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed, at Stationers' Hall, to Mr. Harrison, printer to the Government, in whose establishment he had charge of the private press of the Foreign Office during three years. Having spent some time in travel, he returned to London in 1844, and, with his father and brothers, commenced business in London-wall. When the firm opened a West-End house he conceived the idea of erecting a telegraph between the two establishments, and was the first to employ the over-house system, which he afterwards applied to the connection of the City police-stations by telegraph. In 1855 he was elected one of the representatives in the Court of Common Council of Broad-street Ward, and in February, 1863, he was chosen to represent the Ward of Langbourn in the Court of Aldermen, in succession to the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt. He served the office of Sheriff in 1866-7 with Sir Francis Lycett. Sir Sydney Waterlow's name is well known in connection with many philanthropic, charitable, and religious institutions, and for his successful exertions in the erection of improved dwellings for the artisan class in various parts of London. His plans for this purpose are really self-supporting, and based on sound commercial principles. He was elected in December, 1868, M.P. for Dumfriesshire in the Liberal interest, and as a "general supporter of Mr. Gladstone." His election being declared void on petition, he stood again a few months subsequently, but was defeated by a very small majority. He received the honour of knighthood in 1867, during his shrievalty, in honour of the visits of the Sultan of Turkey and the Viceroy of Egypt to the city of London. Sir Sydney Waterlow married, in 1845, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. William Hicksoa, of Fairseat, Wrotham, Kent, by whom he has had twelve children, eight of whom are now living—five sons and three daughters. His experience as an employer of a large number of mechanics, during a commercial career in the city of London extending over more than twenty-five years, has enabled him to carry out many schemes for assisting the working classes, without in any way prejudicing their independence or injuring their self-reliance. His recent benefaction to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the shape of the Convalescent Home at Highgate, will be gratefully remembered.

The new Lord Mayor was formally presented to the new Lord Chancellor, on Saturday, at Lord Selborne's house, in Portland-place. Sir Thomas Chambers, the Deputy Recorder, introduced him with a suitable speech, giving an account of his public life and commanding his past conduct. The Lord Chancellor, in reply, expressed the Queen's approval of his election, and congratulated him with much earnestness. The new Sheriffs and several of the Aldermen were present on this occasion. The ceremony of swearing-in the new Lord Mayor took place yesterday, at Guildhall, and the procession to Westminster is for this day.

The Portrait engraved is from a photograph by Mr. John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

The new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex are Mr. Alderman White and Mr. Sheriff Perkins. Mr. Thomas White, whose business connection with the City is of thirty-three years' standing, is Alderman of Portsoken Ward. He is in the fifty-second year of his age. He was born at Woodford, Essex, and married a daughter of the late Mr. B. Webb, of that place. He is a magistrate for Essex and Middlesex, a deputy-lieutenant for London, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Essex Artillery Volunteers. In the spring of last year he was elected to represent the ward of Portsoken, in the place of the late Sir F. G. Moon, whose failing health obliged him to take the less onerous post of Alderman for Bridge Without, then vacant by the resignation of Mr. Alderman Wilson. The election in Portsoken was not unopposed, there being another candidate (Mr. Sheriff Jones) besides Mr. White. The result was that Mr. White was at the head of the poll, his total being 347, and his opponent's 300.

Mr. Sheriff Perkins is a native of Southampton, where he was long resident, and has been five times Mayor of that town, being elected in 1859, 1861, 1862, 1868, and 1869. He is forty-six years of age. He married a daughter of Mr. J. R. Croskey, late American Consul at Southampton. While holding the office of Mayor he twice had the honour of entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales. He presented to the Bishop's Waltham Infirmary a statue of the late Prince Consort, which was unveiled by Princess Helena, accompanied by Princess Louise. As an acknowledgment of the public spirit and liberality which Mr. Perkins had displayed, especially in connection with the festivities of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's show in 1868, the town presented him with a dessert service.

The portrait of Mr. Sheriff White is from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, and that of Mr. Sheriff Perkins from one by Ghémar, of Brussels.

Admiral Sir Sidney Dacres has accepted the appointment of Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

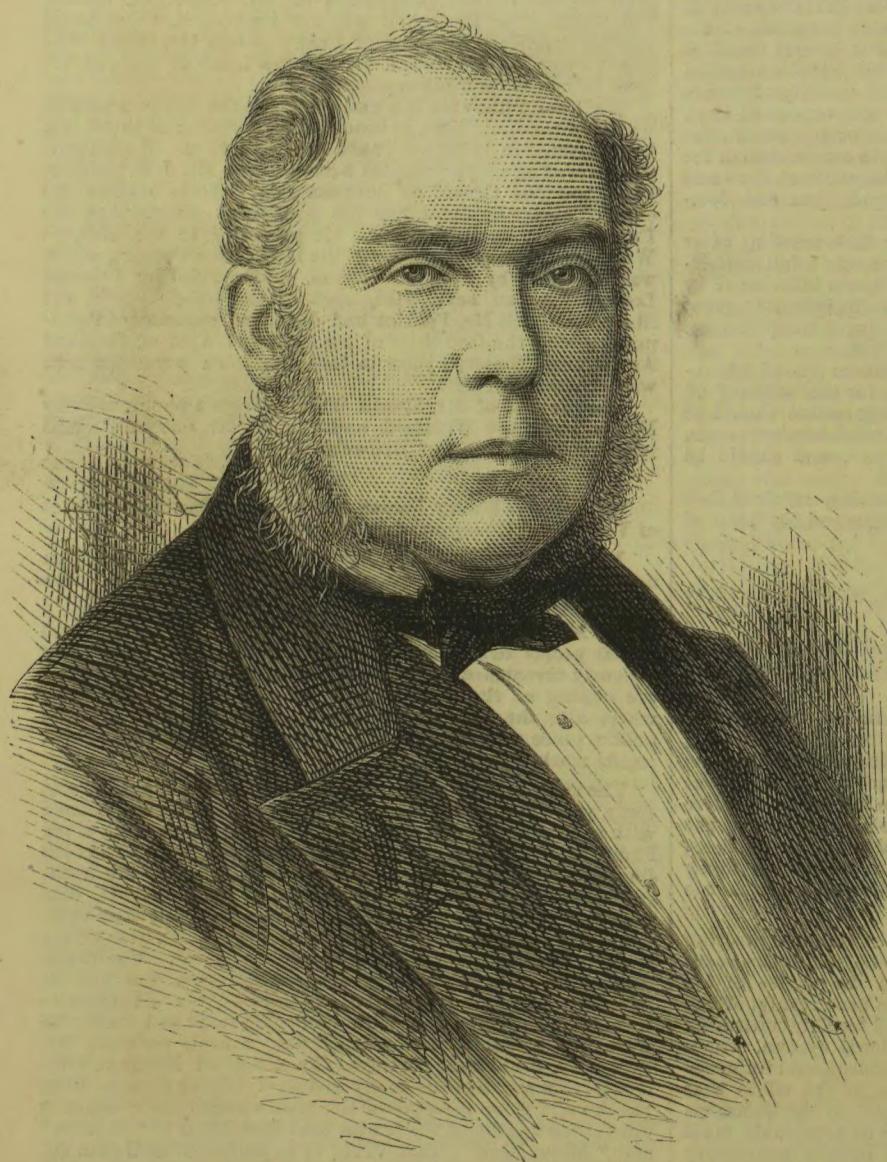
Mr. George Walker, who for some months past has been doing the duty of Accountant-General of the Navy, has been confirmed in that post.

At Ashton-under-Lyne a torchlight procession of about 10,000 people took place on Sunday night, and at one time seriously threatened the peace of the town, in consequence of the closing of the public-houses at nine o'clock. At Hull, where also the nine o'clock closing came into operation the public peace was threatened by a large mob which assembled in the market-place.

The story of English provincial middle-class life, as it was forty years ago, which George Eliot has imagined and related with such consummate skill, is approaching its natural close. Part VII. of *Middlemarch* (W. Blackwood and Sons) brings the domestic and social embarrassments of Lydgate, the high-minded surgeon and unhappy husband, to such a crisis, that there is room for the generous intervention of Mrs. Casaubon, whose fine enthusiasm is to gain the victory, at last, over all the muddling meanness of this very middling world. The moral tragedy of Bulstrode's desperate conflict with the hateful reminiscences and threatened exposure of his disreputable former life is represented with admirable force and truth. No writer of fiction at the present day, except, perhaps, Mr. Ercwning, could have portrayed the action of latent and unconscious motives so distinctly and so vividly as George Eliot has done in these passages of the *Middlemarch* story, which is altogether worthy of the genius that gave birth to "Romola" and "Adam Bede." Part VIII., to be published in December, will complete the work.



THE RIGHT HON. SIR SYDNEY WATERLOW,
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.



ALDERMAN AND SHERIFF WHITE.

THE SHERIFFS OF LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.



SHERIFF PERKINS.



THE NEW CITY LIBRARY, GUILDHALL.

THE NEW GUILDHALL LIBRARY.

The ceremony of opening the new Library and Museum of the City Corporation at Guildhall was performed by the new Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, last Tuesday. It was very simple, taking place in the course of an evening conversazione, to which about two thousand ladies and gentlemen were invited by the Lord Mayor and the Library Committee. We give an illustration of the new building, which is situated at the east end of Guildhall, with a frontage to Basinghall-street.

This edifice, the first stone of which was laid on Oct. 27, 1870, is a Gothic structure, in the style known as Perpendicular, of substantial yet ornamental character, and, being intended to be used as a suite of reception-rooms on occasions of civic festivity, it has been so arranged as to serve a double purpose. It consists of two stages. The basement, on a level with the ancient crypt under Guildhall, is divided into two parts. The one to the south, being devoted to the custody of the ancient charters and other valuable papers belonging to the City, is devised so as to allow of communication with the outer air—a plan that will tend greatly to the preservation of the papers, which nothing tends to rot more rapidly than the exclusion of a free current of the atmosphere. Attached to this are two strong rooms at one end, both fireproof. On the same level, to the north, is a handsome room, 80 ft. long by nearly 50 ft. wide, which is intended for a Museum. It is divided into a nave and aisles by a series of massive arches, and lit not only by nine windows, but also by glazed perforations which have been let into the ceiling.

Above this museum is the Library proper—a noble room, 120 ft. long by 50 ft. broad, and nearly 60 ft. in height. It is surmounted by an open oak roof, and is lit by a clerestory of seven windows on each side, above the arches or bays which divide what may be described as its "nave" from its "aisles" on each side. The nave will be left open and unoccupied, the books being ranged in the aisles between the bays in the three-sided compartments, to insure privacy and quiet. One of these compartments is reserved for the use of "ladies only." The books are so arranged as to be all within the reader's reach, without the aid of moveable steps or ladder. This is effected by a light gallery which runs through every compartment. One advantage of this arrangement will be found in the fact that it will not be necessary to fill up a ticket for a book, and to wait till it is brought to the reader's seat by one of the attendants, but every one can help himself.

The ornamentation of the upper part of this room deserves the attention of visitors. The principal timbers of the roof are supported by the arms of the chief City Companies, cut in stone, the shield in each case being borne by their supporters; at the four corners are displayed the Royal arms of England, those of the City proper, and those of the Embroiderers' and Leathersellers' Companies. The corbels between the arches are filled with sculptured heads, representing History, Poetry, Botany, and other sciences; the portraits including Stow, Camden, Shakespeare, Milton, Linnaeus, Cuvier, Ray, Gerard, William of Wykeham, Sir Christopher Wren, Michael Angelo, Flaxman, Purcell, Handel, Bacon, Locke, Coke, Blackstone, Harvey, Sydenham, Holbein, Hogarth, Galileo, Newton, Columbus, Sir Walter Raleigh, Guttemberg, Caxton, and most of the great typical names connected with modern literature. The windows of the aisles are filled with mottoes taken from Shakespeare's plays. The large window at the southern end, containing the arms of twenty of the minor civic Companies, was presented to the library through the Council of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society; the principal window at the northern end is the gift of the inhabitants of the ward of Aldersgate. The subjects are most appropriate to the place which they occupy. The uppermost cartoon is devoted to the introduction of printing into this country, as carried out by Caxton in his workshop in "the Armourie" at Westminster. The great printer is represented in the act of submitting to the King a proof of one of his works just "fresh from the press." In attendance is the Abbot of Westminster, to witness and approve the act. In the four compartments are figures of Guttemberg, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and Coverdale. The cartoon below this represents the purchase, by Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, of the first public library, which he subsequently presented to the abbey of St. Albans. The figures here introduced are "Dick Whittington," Sir Thomas Gresham, Shakespeare, and Milton. The sculptured string-course which runs round the room below the clerestory is very elaborately carved with foliage, and the workmanship is different in detail between every bay, though it harmonises admirably as a whole.

The new buildings will cost about £50,000, exclusive of the site, for which £40,000 has been paid. The arrangements have been carried out by the Library Committee, the greater part of the work devolving upon Mr. William Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., its chairman. The architect of the new building is Mr. Horace Jones, the architect to the Corporation of London.

Mr. Macdonald, the miners' agent, was on Monday presented at Glasgow with £620 in recognition of his services.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made on Wednesday to raise the wreck of the passenger-ship Batavier, which still lies in Barking Creek.

Thirteen 35-ton guns have been completed at Woolwich, and the first portion of them will in a few days leave the Royal Arsenal for service afloat.

The citizens of Bath, in public meeting assembled on Tuesday, resolved, by an almost unanimous vote, not to establish a free library.

Father O'Keeffe's case was again before the National Board of Education at Dublin on Wednesday, when the motion of Mr. Justice Lawson to reinstate him in the management of the Callan schools was rejected by eleven votes to seven.

Mr. Massey (Liberal) was returned for Tiverton, on Monday, by a majority of thirty over his opponent, Mr. Walron (Conservative). There are 1258 electors on the register, and of these 1124 voted—577 recording their votes for Mr. Massey, and 547 for Mr. Walron. This contest was the first in Tiverton since the last Reform Bill.—The polling at Richmond took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Dundas polled 314 votes, and Mr. Cooke, the other Liberal candidate, 228.

At the first meeting for the season, yesterday week, of the East Dorset Hunt, the tenantry on the Westminster estates in the county presented to Lady Theodora Grosvenor the portrait of her mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster, which has been painted by the Hon. H. Graves. The picture is valued at upwards of £300. It is three-quarter length, and is an excellent likeness. The presentation was made on behalf of the subscribers by Mr. G. Troyte-Bullock, of Sedghill House. Lady Theodora made a suitable reply, and afterwards a company numbering about 500 sat down to a hunt breakfast.—The first meeting of the North Warwickshire hounds took place, on Thursday week, at Stoneleigh Abbey, where Lord Leigh entertained a numerous field at breakfast. Two foxes were killed, the first after a very short run, but the second afforded excellent sport.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Ambrose, J., to Rector of Cornard Parva, Suffolk.
Armstrong, S.; Rector of Bassingham, Norfolk.
Ashwin, Hamilton; to the Lectureship of Dedham.
Childs, W. L.; Vicar of Alvingham, Lincolnshire.
Dodd, Frederic Sutton; Vicar of Yardley, Worcester.
Festing, G. Arthur; Rural Dean of Ashburne.
Harding, G. T.; Rector of St. Peter's, Bristol.
Kitson, Francis John; Rector of Chilton Foliat.
Lambert, F. F.; Chaplain to the Marquis of Salisbury.
Leaver, Tay; Curate of Cirencester.
Leonard, Daure Barrett; Curate of Rowley Regis.
McGill, J. H. C.; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Bentham.
Nicholas, E. P.; Vicar of Worfield, Bridgnorth.
Nisbet, Matthew A.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Gloucester.
Pickford, John; Vicar of Toller Fratrum with Wynford Eagle.
Popham, Edward Leyborne; Rector of Hemyock, Wellington.
Reece, A.; Rector of Donyatt, Somerset.
Reece, Richard Marsden; Rector of Chelcombe.
Sale, H. T.; Curate of Scarborough.
Scratchley, C. J.; Rector of Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somerset.
Smallwood, E. B.; Rector of Newtown Lindford, Leicestershire.
Truman, M. J.; Rector of Arnold, Nottingham.
White, Arthur; Vicar of Gretton, Northants.
White, T. Archibald S.; Chaplain of Baden-Baden.
Whitehead, E.; Rector of Winchelsea, Sussex.

The new St. Stephen's Schools, in Spitalfields, were opened on Thursday week.

The parish church of St. Mary, Kidderminster, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Worcestershire, has recently been greatly improved, and was reopened yesterday week.

The Tuesday evening lectures to working men at St. Paul's Cathedral, which last winter were so attractive, have been recommenced. The second lecture of Canon Gregory "On the Bonds of Society, Past and Present," was listened to with the greatest attention by a vast congregation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, who has, instead of repeating his primary charge to his clergy at the five principal centres of his diocese, adopted the plan of dividing it into five sections, delivered the last, on Tuesday, at Tonbridge. The subject was the relation of the Church of England to other episcopal bodies.

The Rev. Samuel Smith, of St. George's, Camberwell, has been the Vicar of that church for many years. Having completed his fortieth anniversary on Sunday, the 27th ult., he was presented, the next day, at the St. George's school-room, with a purse containing £175, by the members of his congregation, as a testimony to their love and esteem for him.

On Friday, All Saints' Day, the beautiful Church of All Saints, Nocton, Lincolnshire, was reopened by the Bishop of Lincoln, after the addition of a south aisle, a richly decorated porch, and an elaborately carved alabaster reredos. The whole expense has been borne by Lord Ripon, who has also been at the cost of new altar vessels, rich brass altar rails, and marble steps to the altar.

A large and influential county meeting was held at the Shire-hall, in the town of Brecon, on Tuesday, Oct. 29, to take into consideration the best means of raising a sufficient sum of money to complete the restoration of the grand old priory church of Brecon. The High Sheriff presided. The meeting was addressed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Bishop of St. David's, the county member, the borough member, the chairman of quarter sessions, the Mayor of Brecon, Sir Joseph Bailey, M.P. for Herefordshire, the Rev. Garnons Williams, the Rev. Herbert Williams, and other gentlemen. Upwards of £2000 was subscribed at once, including £500 by the High Sheriff, and a similar sum by the Rev. Garnons Williams. The Bishop, Lord Tredegar, and Sir Joseph Bailey put down their names for £100 each. Besides this Lady Camden has undertaken to place fittings (stalls, &c.), in the beautiful and spacious chancel at her own cost. The further restoration of the church will be intrusted to Sir G. Scott.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. Ruskin, the Slade Professor of Fine Art, gave the first of his course of lectures for this term on Saturday afternoon. The subject was Engraving.

Mr. Harold Hardy, B.A., of University, son of Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., has been elected to the vacant fellowship at All Souls'. Mr. Hardy was placed in a first class in the Law and Modern History Examination in Michaelmas Term, 1871.

Mr. Alfred Codrington, from the Somersetshire College, Bath, has been elected to the vacant classical scholarship on the Lucy Foundation of Magdalen Hall.

On Monday a meeting was held in the hall of Exeter College, in aid of the Exeter Cathedral restoration fund. The chair was taken by the Bishop of Exeter, Visitor of Exeter College. The first resolution was moved by the Rector of Exeter College, seconded by Dr. Acland—viz., "That, as the diocese of Exeter has been for many centuries closely connected with several colleges in this University, the restoration of Exeter Cathedral is an object justly calculated to excite a special interest in Oxford, and has a strong claim to pecuniary support." A committee was appointed.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Master of Pembroke resigned the Vice-Chancellorship on Monday, making the usual Latin speech. Dr. Cookson, Master of Peterhouse, has been elected in his place.

The Latin Professorship, vacant by the resignation of Professor Munro, has been conferred on the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, Fellow of St. John's. He was third classic in 1818.

The Seatonian prize for the best English poem on a sacred subject has been adjudged to H. Moule, Fellow of Trinity.

The Le Bas prize for the best English essay on a subject of general literature, the subject to be occasionally chosen with reference to the history, institutions, and probable destinies and prospects of the Anglo-Indian empire, has been awarded to H. C. Bowen, B.A., Corpus.

The undermentioned gentlemen, Bachelors of Arts and scholars of St. John's, were on Monday elected Fellows of the society:—F. Watson, bracketed fourth, first-class classic, 1870; W. S. Wood, bracketed thirtieth Wrangler, seventeenth in first class of classical tripos, 1871; Browne's gold medallist for best Latin epigram, 1870; Scholefield prizeman, as having shown the best knowledge of the Greek Testament and of the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament; Carus (Greek Testament) Prizeman, and first class in the theological tripos, all in 1872; first in the second class of the moral sciences tripos, 1871; C. E. Haskins, Bell (University) Scholar, and third in the first class of the classical tripos, 1871; R. R. Wood, senior Wrangler, and first Smith's (mathematical) Prizeman, 1872.

The Rev. David Jones Davies, M.A., has been elected a Fellow of Emmanuel College. He graduated as thirteenth Wrangler in 1866.

In opening the winter session of Edinburgh University, yesterday week, Principal Sir A. Grant delivered an interesting address, in which he reviewed the recent history and cast a glance towards the future prospects of the institution. A

large proportion of the classes were opened on Tuesday, several of the professors giving special lectures on the occasion. Professor Lorimer took up the interesting topics of the Geneva arbitration and the Scotch Education Act; while Professor Blackie discussed the study of languages as a means of true culture, and Professor Calderwood delivered a lecture on reason and faith.

Principal Barclay presided at the formal opening of the session of Glasgow University on Monday, and delivered an address to the students. The session of the Andersonian University was opened on Thursday week, the opening address being delivered by Professor Wilson. The session of the Glasgow Free Church College was opened on Tuesday, when Principal Fairbairn inducted the new professors appointed by the General Assembly—viz., Mr. T. M. Lindsay to the chair of Systematic Theology and Church History, and Mr. James S. Candlish to the chair of Apologetics and Church History.

At a meeting of the students of Aberdeen University, on Tuesday, the following ten gentlemen were proposed for the office of Lord Rector:—Mr. Darwin, Professor Huxley, Mr. Grant Duff, M.P. (the present Lord Rector), Dr. John Hill Burton, Lord Derby, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Huntly, Dr. George McDonald, Dr. Lion Playfair, and Dr. Neil Arnot. The election will be held at the end of December.

The United College of St. Leonard and St. Salvador was opened at St. Andrew's, on Tuesday, for the session by an address from Principal Shairp.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A morning performance of "Charles I." will be given, by request, on Saturday next, the 16th inst.

The first general meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects for the session 1872-3 was held on Monday. Mr. Thomas H. Wyatt, the president, occupied the chair.

A splendid show of flowers and fruits, chiefly the latter, was held at the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, on Wednesday.

The opening meeting of the session of the Social Science Association will be held on Monday next, when an address on "The Amendment of the Law," will be delivered by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, at eight o'clock.

Yesterday week a complimentary dinner to Mr. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A., on his retirement from the editorship of *Notes and Queries*, was given at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of Earl Stanhope. The company was very numerous.

Mr. H. M. Stanley delivered, on Tuesday and Wednesday, two lectures, in St. James's Hall, on his adventures in Central Africa and his reminiscences of Dr. Livingstone. The hall was filled, and Mr. Stanley was very warmly received.

The entries and reception of certificates to the Smithfield Cattle Show closed yesterday week. The show will be divided into thirty-eight classes for cattle, twenty-three classes for sheep, and nine classes for pigs, or seventy in the whole.

Two public meetings were held at the Mansion House on Monday, with a view of assisting the project enabling the people to become freeholders of the Alexandra Palace and Park, so that the property may be preserved in its integrity, in the interests of public health and of pure recreation.

The dinner in celebration of the opening of telegraphic communication with Australia is fixed for Friday next, the 16th inst., at the Cannon-street Hotel. The Earl of Kimberley will take the chair, and will be supported by a number of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the colonies.

Last Saturday evening the first of the eleventh series of Lambeth Baths Winter Meetings was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. In the course of the evening the hon. gentleman distributed the prizes gained by the successful students in the art and science classes connected with these meetings.

A "demonstration" in favour of the release of the Fenian convicts was held in Hyde Park on Sunday afternoon. There was no attempt to prevent the meeting, which passed off quietly enough. Upwards of 8000 persons were present, the demonstrationists lending emphasis to their feelings by the display of some dozen flags and the music of two brass bands.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week, a report was adopted from the works and general purposes committee recommending that notices be issued of the intention of the board to apply to Parliament in the ensuing Session for powers to free from toll all the toll bridges within the area affected by the coal and wine duties.

Mr. Frank Buckland announces the birth of a young hippopotamus, which took place at the Zoological Society's Gardens on Tuesday morning. The little stranger is about three and a half feet long, and weighs nearly a hundredweight. The greatest precautions are taken to save it from the too-early fate of all its species hitherto born in Europe. If it survive it is to be called "Guy Fawkes."

At the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, the debate was renewed upon Mr. M'Gregor's proposal to establish small special schools for neglected children in poor localities. The Rev. J. A. Picton's amendment, referring the matter to the School Management Committee, was lost by the casting vote of the chairman; and when Mr. Lucraft had moved "the previous question," this also was rejected. The discussion was again adjourned.

At length a movement has been begun to secure for the large population south of the Thames a public museum and free library. Acting on a munificent offer of two gentlemen interested in South London to contribute 10,000 volumes of books, as well as paintings by the old masters, a public meeting was held, yesterday week, with a view to take steps to secure the £20,000 which it is estimated will be necessary to carry out this enlightened proposal.

The ninth annual session of the Obstetrical College for Women (formerly the Ladies' Medical College), established by the Female Medical Society for the purpose of teaching the theory and practice of midwifery and the accessory branches of medical science to educated women, was opened on Monday afternoon with a general introductory address by Dr. C. H. F. Routh, physician to the Samaritan Hospital and lecturer on diseases of women to the Female Medical Society.

A meeting of the Society of Biblical Archaeology was held on Tuesday—Dr. Birch, F.S.A., president, in the chair. The meeting began with a sharp and lively discussion upon the Rev. D. Haigh's late paper on "Israel in Egypt." Papers were then read "On an Assyrian Prayer and an Assyrian Vision," by Henry Fox Talbot, D.C.L., F.R.S.; "On the Religious Belief of the Assyrians," No. 2, by the same; and "On a T-conjunction, such as exists in Assyrian, shown to be a character of Semitic speech by its vestiges found in the Hebrew, Phoenician, Aramaic, and Arabic languages," by Mr. R. Cull, F.S.A.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that last week the total number of paupers was 104,416, of whom 34,021 were indoor and 70,392 outdoor paupers. Compared with the corresponding weeks of the years 1871, 1870, and 1869, these figures show a decrease of 11,673, 28,121 and 31,776 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved in the last day of the week was 872, of whom 587 were men, 229 women, and 56 children under sixteen.

Last Saturday evening a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen met at Guildhall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation, made by his Lordship on the part of the 2nd City of London Rifle Volunteers, of the portrait of their Lieutenant-Colonel to Mrs. Vickers as a tribute of acknowledgment of the services Colonel Vickers has rendered to the volunteer service and to the now amalgamated 2nd City of London and the 48th Middlesex. Captain Field, the chairman of the committee, presented the portrait, which was painted by Captain Mercier.

During the week ending Saturday last 5363 births and 3163 deaths were registered in London and twenty other large cities and towns of the United Kingdom. In the metropolis 2291 births and 1306 deaths were registered, the former having been 31, and the latter 230, below the average. Fourteen persons died from smallpox, 12 from measles, 21 from scarlet fever, 2 from diphtheria, 28 from whooping-cough, 24 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. These 119 deaths were no less than 198 below the corrected average number from the same seven diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to all diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis, which in the seven previous weeks had steadily increased from 288 to 513, declined last week, probably under the influence of the milder temperature, to 467, which was slightly below the average weekly number,

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Mr. Thomas Chapman in the chair. Mr. Richard Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, rewards amounting altogether to £293 were granted to the crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month, in which period the boats had been instrumental in saving twenty-one lives, besides rescuing four vessels from destruction. Rewards were also granted to the crews of various shore-boats and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £290 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. The institution has received £680 from a lady, being the expense of a life boat station, on condition that the boat be named the Nelson; and the Rev. T. Keble has also, on behalf of some deceased members of his family, forwarded to the institution the cost of a life-boat. A new life-boat has been placed by the society at Pakefield, Suffolk. Reports were read from the inspector and assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast.

A farewell dinner was given, yesterday week, to Sir Bartle Frere and the staff who are to assist him in the attempt to suppress the slave trade recently denounced by Dr. Livingstone as existing on the East Coast of Africa. Nearly 200 fellows and associates of the Royal Geographical Society were present. Sir Henry Rawlinson, who occupied the chair, eulogised the character and services of the guest of the evening during his Indian career, and expressed a confident hope that he would succeed in his present mission, and probably before his return meet Livingstone on the coast. A satisfactory announcement was made by the Portuguese Consul-General of the disposition of that Power to aid an expedition to the Congo, and to extinguish slavery in their African colonies by 1878.—In expression of public sympathy with Sir Bartle Frere's mission to Zanzibar, an influential meeting was held, on Monday, at the Mansion House. The meeting is said to have been one of the largest and most unanimous that has been held in London for many years. The Lord Mayor presided. The first resolution, which affirmed "that the same imperative duty which rested on Great Britain to suppress the West African slave trade binds her to the suppression of that from the East Coast," was moved by the Bishop of Winchester and seconded by Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P. The second resolution—"That all who desire to promote the abolition of the East African slave trade should make its enormities as widely known as possible," was moved by Mr. H. M. Stanley and seconded by Bishop Claughton; and other resolutions were spoken to by Lord Harrowby, Mr. Otway, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, Bishop Ryan, the Rev. Horace Waller, Lord Lawrence, and the Rev. Dr. Moffat. Mr. Stanley, on rising to speak, was received with prolonged cheering, and Sir Bartle Frere and the Rev. Dr. Moffat were also warmly greeted.

This year's whaling fishery has been very successful.

Accounts have been received from various parts of the country showing the damage wrought by the floods.

A mine at Pendlebury, near Manchester, was fired on Wednesday night, and seven men were killed.

A Birmingham manufacturer has given £2000 for the purpose of founding health classes in connection with the Birmingham and Midland Institute.

Especial interest was attached to the municipal elections of yesterday week, which in the various cities and towns of the kingdom were taken under the Ballot Act of last Session. The ballot came into service at the Scotch municipal elections on Tuesday for the first time. The contests were very orderly.

The corner-stone of a new Masonic hall for Liverpool was laid by Lord Skelmersdale, with full Masonic honours, on Saturday afternoon. There was a numerous attendance of brethren in their Masonic clothing. In the evening there was a banquet at one of the principal hotels in the town, Lord Skelmersdale presiding.

The new Treaty of Commerce with France was again under discussion by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Monday; and, although no formal resolution was come to, there appears to have been a general agreement with the chairman (Mr. Hugh Mason), Mr. Jacob Bright, and Sir E. Watkin, that it would be better to be without a treaty at all than to make any fresh sacrifice of the principles of Free Trade.

The winter session of the Edinburgh School of Medicine was opened yesterday week with an address by Dr. Angus Macdonald, one of the lecturers; and the winter session at the Philosophical Institution was opened in the evening with an address by Mr. Stopford Augustus Brooke, Chaplain to the Queen, by a lecture in the Music Hall on the Philosophical Aspects of English Poetry. There was a large attendance, Dean Ramsay presiding. The Lord-Advocate addressed the members of the Scots Law Society on the occasion of their opening meeting on Monday night. In opening the classes of the Ladies' Educational Association, on Thursday, Principal Sir Alexander Grant delivered an address, in which he strongly recommended that the higher education of women should be based on the classics and mathematics.

THE MAGAZINES.

Besides the continuation of "Old Kensington"—that assemblage of delicate lights and shadows, cunningly grouped by a most refined artistic instinct—the *Cornhill* has a powerful and affecting short tale, entitled "Mara," and the commencement of another, "The Scientific Gentleman," which is best described as belonging to a type familiar to the readers of the magazine. It is pretty, pathetic, true to nature, yet with a something which savours of affectation and work done mechanically after an approved recipe. The most noticeable of the rest of the contents are also quite in keeping with the usual character of the periodical. We seem to recognise old acquaintance in the exact and graphic describer of the wild hill tribes of Central India, in the Lincolnshire angler, whose little pictures of rural scenery are charmingly composed and tinted, and in the biographer of St. Simon. The latter's essay is, indeed, confessedly a member of a long series of portraits from the brilliant theatre of monarchical France. The brief account of the disasters which have at various times befallen the Escorial is also very interesting as well as seasonable. Few edifices have been equally obnoxious to fire and lightning, but, notwithstanding the difficulty of procuring water, solidity of original construction has seldom given fire and lightning so hard a task.

Spanish affairs are also the theme of one of the most interesting papers in *Blackwood*, that treating of "the shores of Biscay" in connection with the recent visit of King Alfonso. It is especially noteworthy for an account of a remarkable establishment for *filles repenties* in the solitudes of the French Landes, and for an indignant exposure of the disgusting circumstances attendant on that barbarous, and in truth most unromantic, exhibition, a Spanish bullfight. We cannot say much for the sequel of "The Parisians," and the interest of "A True Reformer" is scarcely that of fiction, consisting mainly in the chapters where Captain West, having captured the Premier's ear, expounds to him at length his notions on military reorganisation. It need not be said that these are wholly from a professional point of view. The number is completed by a review of Mrs. Oliphant's life of Count Montalembert, and a very agreeable essay on La Bruyère.

Fraser is decidedly ahead of the other magazines in the importance of its contents. The most remarkable contribution, by an ex-secretary to one of M. Gambetta's prefects, describes in the most powerful manner the difficulties which the National Defence had to encounter from the intrigues of the priests; the malevolence of the Royalists; the *vis inertiae* of the old functionaries, who could not be removed without occasioning an administrative chaos; above all, from the selfishness of the peasantry; and last, not least, from the ambition of M. Gambetta himself, who insisted on engrossing all authority, and would convolve no National Assembly until it was too late. The nation, thoroughly disheartened with his failures, and regarding his supersession as the one thing needful, profited by the opportunity to return the reactionary Assembly of which it is now its chief problem how to get rid. It is but too plain that M. Gambetta, like almost all other Frenchmen, placed his party above his country, and thought more of the establishment of the Republic than of the expulsion of the invader. He consequently failed in both objects, and deservedly so. It results from his subordinate's own admissions that in January, 1871, the Republic was utterly hateful to the vast majority of Frenchmen, and that the subsequent reaction can only be ascribed to the prudent management of M. Thiers. Mr. Ralston's "New Tales from the Norse" is also a very interesting paper. It is an account of the second series of popular legends collected by Asbjörnsen and Moe, some of the most picturesque of which are condensed by Mr. Ralston, and recounted with all his well-known felicity as a narrator. Mr. Moncure Conway's lectures on demonology, delivered before the Royal Institution, illustrate a kindred subject by a store of erudition collected from the most diverse quarters, and conveyed in a very agreeable style. "The Panthays of Yunnan," a paper drawn up by an English diplomatic agent, with special means of information, traces these formidable disturbers of Chinese repose from their original immigration as Turcoman followers of the Mongol conquerors. They are described as at present assimilated to the Chinese in all respects except their Mohammedanism—which, however, has lost much of its original intolerance—and their independent political organisation. "Our Great Grandmothers" is an amusing, and "The Autumn Manœuvres" an instructive, article. The writer of the latter is a severe critic upon the fundamental errors of conception, which he conceives to have vitiated the entire plan of the manœuvres, but considers that these may, with good management, "do all for the British army that they have indirectly done for the Prussian army."

Next to *Fraser* the *Fortnightly* presents the most attractive list of contributions. The leading article in every sense is M. de Laveleye's "Clerical Party in Belgium." The writer takes but a gloomy view of the destiny of his country, presaging that, without stringent educational reforms, which in the present state of parties can hardly be obtained, the Ultra-montane party will succeed in establishing an undisputed ascendancy. If, however, his anecdotes of the insolence and oppressiveness of the priesthood are at all characteristic of the general state of affairs, it would seem certain that their preponderance must ere long provoke a general revolt. The best way of combating ecclesiastical pretensions is to make it the interest of the inferior clergy to side with the State. The absurd prejudices of Liberals, and their indiscriminating hatred of all Churches, good and bad, have driven multitudes of their natural allies into the opposite ranks, as they are now beginning to discover. Mr. Morley's "Rousseau in Paris" is another most readable instalment of his forthcoming biography. We are indebted to Mr. Cliffe Leslie for an essay on one of the most remarkable of economical phenomena, the recent rise of prices in Germany; and to Mr. Booth for an excellent account of Fourier, a more imaginative Comte, whose really profound intuitions are almost hopelessly disfigured by the characteristically French defects of fantastic caprice and a mania for system-building. Comtism is powerfully expounded in Mr. F. Harrison's appeal to speculators to desist from speculation and devote themselves to the practical service of humanity, an admonition not likely to be acted upon until it shall be demonstrated that humanity is co-extensive with the universe.

Metaphysics find a congenial home in the *Contemporary*, which, however, is still stronger in theology. Mr. M. MacColl is extremely angry with the Bishop of Argyle's heresies on apostolical succession. Unfortunately, his argument requires him to maintain that the Bishop is a successor of the Apostles without knowing it, which hardly squares with the *enigma in sua arte credendum*. Mr. Fowle's paper on Miracles is marked by his usual scrupulous fairness and transparent candour. Dr. Littledale's account of his visit to the Old Catholic Congress is a most curious autobiographical confession of a clerical free lance in quest of a party. The seriousness of these high themes is relieved by Mr. Davies's pleasant and scholarly review of Sir George Lewis's correspondence.

Mr. Black's lively "Adventures of a Phaeton" are concluded in *Macmillan*, which redeems a generally dull number by two contributions of extraordinary merit. Mr. Jebb's essay on Sophocles is a masterpiece of elegant and luminous criticism, itself an example of the symmetry and consummate adequacy which it proclaims as the chief characteristics of the author discussed. The Austrian officer's view of the defences of England is full of interesting points. We are glad to find him taking a more favourable view of our volunteers than is habitual with Continental military critics. Mr. Freeman spoils a good historical paper by an excessive and pugnacious indulgence in his favourite crotchet. The Dean of Westminster's parody of "The German Fatherland" is an infringement of good taste which we should not have expected him to commit.

The liveliest of many lively papers in *Saint Pauls*, "If I were Dictator," records the reforms effected by "Richard Strongman," with their personal consequences to the reformer. The writer amusingly betrays his nationality by making whisky his hero's habitual beverage; while "Matthew Browne" even more amusingly lets out his identity with "Henry Holbeach," whose contribution to our "Notions of Right and Wrong," a semi-phrenological essay, contains many interesting observations, but exhibits the strange insensibility to the ludicrous so characteristic of this writer. The *Month* rather timidly excuses the proceedings of the Popes with reference to the St. Bartholomew massacre, vindicates classical studies against ultra-Medievalists, and curiously exemplifies the difference of intellectual judgments between Catholics and Protestants by assigning Ludolph's "Life of Christ" a place among "famous books." The third part of Joaquin Miller's "Isles of the Amazons," in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is the best part that has yet appeared. The verse is exceedingly melodious, the descriptions are brilliantly coloured; but melody and colour, without action, will not make a narrative poem, especially when associated with strained and artificial diction.

Temple Bar is chiefly remarkable for Mr. Wilkie Collins's powerful but disagreeable "New Magdalen," the still more powerful and disagreeable tale, "Behold! It was a Dream," Mr. Edwin James's "Reminiscences of the American Bar," and the vigorous theological paper quaintly entitled "Roots." *Tinsley* has little noteworthy except the novel, "A Pair of Blue Eyes." In the *Dark Blue* we have to remark an able paper on the Panslavist movement, and in the *Transatlantic* a very valuable reprint from the *Atlantic Monthly* of an article on Jefferson's residence as American Minister in France. *London Society* loses no ground under its present fair editor. Want of space restricts us to a simple acknowledgment of Belgravian, the Argosy, the St. James's Magazine, the Etc, the Dublin University Magazine, the New Monthly, Good Words, Good Things, the Monthly Packet, and the Victoria Magazine. We must, however, say a word for the *China Review*, a revival of *Notes and Queries for China and Japan*, and equally deserving the attention of all interested in "the middle kingdom."

SCENE FROM "AMOS CLARK."

The success of Mr. Watts Phillips's new drama, "Amos Clark," at the Queen's Theatre, seems to be now an admitted fact. Our Illustration presents the catastrophe of the play. The hero, having rendered his younger brother liable to be tried at the drum-head by the remorseless Colonel Kirke, resolves on saving the youth by the sacrifice of himself. We have already told the story in full; the climax of it is seen in the picture before us. Amos Clark has rushed between the muskets and their victim and received the discharge in his own breast. He is then brought into the presence of the Lady Mildred, whose beauty has made the two brothers unconscious rivals, and has the satisfaction of assuring her that the oneshe best loved would survive to be her husband. Such is the pathetic incident. We need dwell on it no further. It tells its own tale.

ELVEDEN HALL, SUFFOLK.

The visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two eldest children, to Elveden Hall, the seat of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, should have taken place about this time last year, but was prevented by the dangerous illness of the Prince.

Elveden, or Ealden, as it is sometimes called by the older inhabitants of the county, is about three miles and a half from Thetford, five miles south of Brandon, fifteen from Newmarket, and ten from Bury St. Edmunds. The soil is chiefly sand and light sandy loam, and its chief crops are wheat, barley, and turnips. The property adjoins the estates of the Duke of Grafton and Mr. Mackenzie, and is considered one of the best for shooting purposes in that part of England. The old house was once the residence of Admiral Keppel, first Lord Albemarle, whose monument is to be seen in the parish church, within the park. William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, sold it to Mr. Newton, in order to purchase land in the neighbourhood of Quidenham. The old house had nothing of architectural merit, having a flat and prison-like appearance, of the worst period of English architecture. The Maharajah, when he bought it, commissioned Mr. Norton, the architect, to add a wing to the building, which had, of necessity, to be designed in the Italian style. Before the completion of this wing the Maharajah determined to pull down the entire mansion, with the exception of two rooms. It has since been reconstructed, and forms an imposing block of buildings, in red brick, with stone dressings. The main shell being completed, Mr. Norton was instructed to decorate the interior with pure Indian ornament, which he has been able to carry out by the aid of photographs, objects in the India Museum, and details obtained from a collection of native water-colour drawings, brought by the Prince from Lahore and elsewhere. The decoration embraces marble inlays for floors, chimney-pieces, and encaustic floors, ceilings and wall panelling, of most minute and elaborate Indian design, with marble and iron grilles. The whole of the interior, with the exception of the Princess's boudoir, the style of which is French Renaissance, has been thus finished.

Mr. Cardwell has sanctioned the introduction of playing-cards into soldiers' recreation-rooms as an experiment in the way of weaning soldiers from the public-houses.

The Queen has conferred the Albert medal of the first class on Mr. Augustus Raymond Margary, assistant in her Majesty's consular service in China, and Mr. John Dodd, a British merchant in China, for having, during a typhoon on the coast of Formosa, on Aug. 9, 1871, swum together through a raging sea and conveyed ropes to the French barque *Adèle* and the schooner *Anne*, of Hong-Kong, which had been blown from their anchorages and driven on the rocky shore of Ke-Lung Harbour. In the case of the former vessel they succeeded in passing the greater part of the crew safely to shore; the latter was enabled to do without their assistance, though they got on board of her.



SCENE FROM "AMOS CLARK," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.



ELVEDEN HALL, SUFFOLK, VISITED THIS WEEK BY THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF "HOW I FOUND LIVINGSTONE," BY H. M. STANLEY.



GROUP OF WANYAMWEZI.

MR. STANLEY AND DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The new book which has been most eagerly expected during the last three months is Mr. H. M. Stanley's narrative of his successful expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, accompanied by descriptions both of the country traversed by Mr. Stanley himself, as far as the shores of Lake Tanganyika, and of the regions beyond, in the remoter interior of the African Continent, explored by Dr. Livingstone, who has, as he testifies in a letter to his daughter, furnished Mr. Stanley with some materials for this part of the work. Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle, of Fleet-street, announce for this day the volume, which is a substantial octavo, of 736 pages, inclusive of the appendix and index, bearing this title:—"How I Found Livingstone; Travels, Adventures, and Discoveries in Central Africa; Including Four Months' Residence with Dr. Livingstone; by Henry M. Stanley,

Travelling Correspondent of the *New York Herald*." It is illustrated by six maps and plans, twenty-eight full-page engravings on wood, and twenty-five smaller engravings. Four of the illustrations, by special permission of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co., appear in this Number of our Journal. We can but hastily endeavour to give our readers some account of the contents of the book, which they will desire to get for themselves as soon as the great demand for it can be supplied.

The dedication of this volume to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, is a due acknowledgment of the "generosity and liberality" shown by that gentleman in sending the expedition, at his sole cost and risk, to find Dr. Livingstone, whose unknown fate was the occasion of so much anxiety, not only in Great Britain but throughout the civilised world. The circumstances under which Mr. Stanley was sent off on this great errand are briefly related in his "introductory" chapter. He was in Spain, reporting for the *New York Herald* what he could see of the revolution there, in October, 1869, when he was summoned by a telegram to meet Mr. Bennett at Paris. Mr. Bennett had quite made up his mind; he ordered Mr. Stanley to "go to Africa and find Livingstone," at whatever cost. But we observe that Mr. Bennett did not wish Mr. Stanley to set about this task immediately; he was first to report the inauguration of the Suez Canal, then to go up the Nile, and describe "whatever is worth seeing" in Egypt; then to visit Jerusalem, Constantinople, the Crimea, and the Caucasus; the Euphrates, and Bagdad, Persia, and the Caspian Sea. He was to occupy his attention with a variety of different topics in the course of his very circuitous route to India, whence he would pass to Zanzibar. This proves that Mr. Bennett did not think the finding of Dr. Livingstone, alive or dead, was an object of such urgent importance as to be pursued without loss of time. It was not, in fact, till January, 1871, a year and two months after he received this commission from Mr. Bennett in Paris, that Mr. Stanley found his way to Zanzibar, the proper starting-point of his expedition in search of Livingstone. Here begins the narrative with which we are concerned.

We have heard much about Zanzibar from Captain Burton and others; we shall soon hear more from Sir Bartle Frere and the commission which is to put a stop to the slave-trade there. The island has been frequently described. The town, half-African, half-Arabian, has a population of 100,000, two thirds of them negroes. The upper classes are the Arabs from Muscat, who travel for slaves and ivory in the interior of Africa, the Banyan merchants from Bombay, and some Mohammedan Hindis, who provide the capital for this traffic. The few European or American residents are either consular officials or agents for mercantile houses. Mr. Stanley was the guest of Captain Francis Webb, the United States Consul. He was introduced to the British Consul, Dr. Kirk, who treated him civilly, but gave him no particular encouragement. Dr. Kirk said that nobody had heard anything definite of Livingstone for more than two years, and he might be dead; but he (Dr. Kirk) rather fancied he must be alive. "I really think," he added, "the old man should come home now; he is growing old, you know, and if he died the world would lose the benefit of his discoveries." In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Stanley, Dr. Kirk further said that Livingstone was "a very difficult man to deal with generally. Personally," continued Dr. Kirk, "I have never had a quarrel with him; but I have seen him in hot water with fellows so often; and that is principally the reason, I think, he hates to have anyone with him." Mr. Stanley did not tell Dr. Kirk that he was going to find Livingstone,



UGOGO MAN AND WOMAN.

but said that he was going into the interior, and might possibly fall in with Livingstone. He wished to know how Livingstone would be likely to behave towards him. "To tell you the truth," replied Dr. Kirk, "I do not think he would like it very well. I know if Burton, or Grant, or Baker, or any of those fellows, were going after him, and he heard of their coming, Livingstone would put a hundred miles of swamp, in a very short time, between himself and them. I do, upon my word I do." This testimony may be connected with another remark of Dr. Kirk's, that "Livingstone knows the value of his own discoveries; he is not quite an angel." What actually happened is a sufficient comment upon this conversation.

Mr. Stanley was employed a whole month at Zanzibar in making preparations for his journey into the interior of Africa. He crossed the strait to Bagamoyo, on the mainland,



AT THE MOUTH OF THE RUSIZI, LAKE TANGANYIKA.



VISIT OF ARABS TO LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY AT UNYANYEMBE.

on Feb. 6, and sent four successive caravans along the road in advance of him before he started with the fifth caravan, on March 21. Each caravan was composed, in general, of twenty or thirty negro bearers, called pagazis, carrying the luggage and stores, with an escort of three soldiers; but the fourth caravan was twice as large, and in the fifth Mr. Stanley was accompanied by his personal attendants and by one of his two European servants. This was a sailor, John William Shaw; the other Englishman, William Farquhar, led the third caravan. Altogether there were 192 persons engaged in the expedition. Mr. Stanley had two horses to ride, and twenty-seven donkeys for the packages; but almost all the beasts very soon died. His stores comprised eighty-two bales of cloth and some coils of wire and strings of beads, wherewith to pay his way among the barbarous natives; two frame-boats, with canvas sides, for the lakes and rivers; tents, cooking utensils, firearms, tea, coffee, and sugar, and other necessaries or comforts for life in the wilderness. With this equipment he set forth, on March 21, from Bagamoyo to reach the inland town of Unyanyembe or Tabora, the capital of the Unyamwezi, which is about two thirds of the whole distance from the sea to Lake Tanganyika. This place, Unyanyembe, is a well-known station on the ordinary route of Arab traffic.

There are three different routes for the traveller from Bagamoyo to Unyanyembe. Two of them were passed over by Captains Burton, Speke, and Grant; the third is now first described by Mr. Stanley, though it has long been used by the Arab traders. It is a more direct way than the others, lying to the north of them, and going "through Ukwere, Ukami, and Udoe, to Usagura;" thence crossing Usagara, Ugogo, and Uyanzi to Unyamwezi, of which last-named territory Unyanyembe is the capital city. The distance in a straight line is but 360 miles, but it is 520 by the caravan path. Mr. Stanley traversed it in three months, arriving at Unyanyembe on June 23, and doing the last 178 miles by forced marches in sixteen days. The country and its people, between the seacoast and Unyanyembe, are minutely described in his seventh chapter. They do not seem likely to present any great difficulties to the ordinary traveller. But Mr. Stanley was unfortunate in several respects. He happened to be crossing the river and swamps of the Makata during the Masika or rainy season. His fame as a rich Musingu, or white man, with a very large store of cloth, excited the cupidity of the Ugogo chiefs, who made extortionate demands upon him. He had also much trouble with his own followers, but especially with the two Englishmen, Farquhar and Shaw, who were idle and insolent drunkards. Both these men died of diseases caused by their own fault. Among Mr. Stanley's native crew were six who had been with Burton, or Speke and Grant.

Several Arab merchant caravans were met or overtaken on the road. From one of these, on April 17, Mr. Stanley learnt that Livingstone had been at Ujiji, on the shore of Lake Tanganyika. Mr. Stanley therefore knew where to go for Livingstone, and eventually found him at Ujiji, on Nov. 10, though Livingstone had returned there only on Oct. 16, having been absent since June, 1869. On entering the Ugogo territory, Mr. Stanley joined the caravans of Sheikha Hamel and Sheikh Thani, also on their road to Unyanyembe, making a combined force of 400 men. When they got to Unyanyembe, they found the resident Arab chiefs holding a council of war. A campaign was set on foot to chastise a native potentate called Mirambo, who had robbed passing travellers. Mr. Stanley led his party, with the others, in an army of 2250 men, to attack the enemy at Zimbizo, on Aug. 4, but the cowardice of his native allies exposed them to a repulse. This was followed by an attack from Mirambo at Unyanyembe. Amidst these vexations Mr. Stanley fell ill; and it was not till Sept. 20 that he could resume his journey from Unyanyembe to Ujiji.

In this latter part of the journey Mr. Stanley's retinue consisted of fifty-four men and boys, carrying 4000 yards of cloth and some beads, to pay expenses, with the needful travelling stores. He had to go far out of his way, to the southward, to avoid his enemy Mirambo. Ujiji is due west of Unyanyembe 250 miles in a straight line. But, instead of striking directly across, Mr. Stanley was obliged to go south-west, during fourteen days into the Utakama and Ukonongo land, thence moving westward some twenty days, as far as the Mpokwa, whence he could again strike northward, through the Ukwendi country. The distance was thus increased to nearly 600 miles, as it looks on the map. There were hindrances and annoyances, but nothing so bad as those on the road from the coast to Unyanyembe. A week before arriving at Ujiji, Mr. Stanley was told of the actual presence there, at that time, of "a white man, with white hair on his face," who could be no other than Dr. Livingstone.

The circumstances of their meeting at Ujiji have been described in Mr. Stanley's lectures and speeches. It is certain that Dr. Livingstone was very glad to see him, and the stores he brought were most useful, at a time when Livingstone was almost destitute. We regret our want of space to follow the remaining portion of Mr. Stanley's narrative. It relates his interesting conversations with Livingstone, and their cruise in a canoe to the north end of Lake Tanganyika and the mouth of the Rusizi, which they solved by flowing into the lake, *not out of it*—solving an important geographical problem. This cruise occupied twenty-eight days. About the end of December Livingstone

and Stanley set forth together from Ujiji, to go to Uryanyembe, where they were to part. They reached that place on Feb. 18, and stayed there in company till March 14. Mr. Stanley then bade farewell to the illustrious man whose distressed solitude he had been enabled to relieve. We are sure that all readers of this volume will congratulate him upon his performance of such a task.

LAW AND POLICE.

Saturday was the first day of Michaelmas Term, and, following the usual practice, the Judges and the leading Queen's Counsel were received by the Lord Chancellor at his residence in Portland-place. They afterwards went in procession to take their seats in their respective courts. The new Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Justice Sir G. Denman, on entering Westminster Hall, were received with much cheering. Barons Martin and Channell and Justice Byles, who, it is said, are about to resign their seats, were not present.

It is stated that the Attorney-General has declined the Judgeship of the Divorce and Probate Court, vacant through the retirement of Lord Penzance.

Baron Cleasby and Justices Blackburn and Keating have been selected to be the Judges for the trial of election petitions during the ensuing year; and the rota judges for the trial of Irish election petitions during the next twelve months are Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Mr. Baron Deasy, and Mr. Justice Morris.

Mr. Dowse, the late Attorney-General for Ireland, was yesterday sworn in as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the room of the late Mr. Baron Hughes. Mr. Palles, Q.C., succeeds to the Attorney-Generalship, and it is believed that Mr. H. Law, Q.C., will be the new Solicitor-General. It is stated that the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland has forwarded his resignation to the Government, and that the new Attorney-General will succeed to the Bench.

Mr. John Deedes has resigned the Recordership of Canterbury, Deal, and Sandwich.

Vice-Chancellor Malins gave judgment in the singular case of "Vane v. Vane," on Tuesday, in which Mr. Frederic Henry Vane seeks to obtain the title and estates of Sir Henry Ralph Vane, on the allegation that the father of the latter, the claimant's brother, was illegitimate, and had concealed his knowledge of the fact. Demurrers were raised on behalf of Sir Henry and others concerned, to the effect that there was no allegation of fraud against the present Baronet, who had held undisputedly in succession to his father for thirty years; and that no facts were disclosed in the pleadings which the plaintiff might not have learned long ago if he had chosen to assert this claim. The Court, however, indicated an opinion that, for the honour of the Vane family, the matter should be sifted, and overruled the demurrers, with costs, allowing the defendant six weeks to put in answers.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, Miss Alice Tournay brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Kingsnorth, a young farmer, who acted as his father's bailiff, and who had broken his word to the plaintiff on the discovery he made, after the purchase of the wedding-ring, that he had not the means to marry. A letter which he had written to "My dearest Alice," and in which the writer amusingly detailed the inconveniences of a bachelor's life, was read in court. Damages to the extent of £200 were given against the inconstant suitor.

A curious application was made on Monday at the Clerkenwell Police Court. Mrs. Hartwig stated that her daughter, aged nineteen, residing at Offenbach, had received a suitable offer of marriage, but could not be legally married without the consent of her mother, duly signed in the presence of a magistrate and attested. Mr. Cooke, the magistrate, said that he could not comply with the request.

Mr. Commissioner Kerr has had to exercise criminal jurisdiction on Mr. John Hampden, the gentleman who some time ago made a bet of £500 that this earth was flat. Having lost his money, Hampden vented his spleen on the referee and on the winner of the bet by sending them post-cards full of slanderous and abusive upbraiding. The prosecution was withdrawn on his undertaking to publish an apology in twelve newspapers.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, Agnes Aravon, a Frenchwoman, was convicted of obtaining 550f. from Annette Dusoir by pretending to possess influence which she was to use in Mdile. Dusoir's favour with the Emperor Napoleon. An old lady who had trusted the prisoner had been even more heartlessly victimised. She was condemned to twelve months' hard labour.

Several School Board prosecutions came before the police magistrates on Saturday last. In a case heard before Mr. Mansfield, at Marylebone, Mr. Charles Patten, a tinman, refused to pay the fine of 5s. which was inflicted on him for not sending his son to school, and was committed to prison for seven days. The defendant said he had not voted for the election of representatives to the School Board, and never would admit the authority of the district committee. The Elementary Education Act was one of the most arbitrary ever passed, not excepting the Licensing Act. Why, he asked, should he be made to pay rates for the education of the children of those who were better able than he was to pay the charge? At Westminster, also, a working man named

Charles White was sent to prison for seven days in default of payment of the fine of 5s. In this case Mr. Arnold said the defendant had done all he could to evade the law, even to the extent of telling a deliberate falsehood about the boy's age. Mr. Arnold added that he hoped the Act would soon be amended, and some provision made for examining defendants upon oath. At present he could not hear the defendant or his wife, and could not ask them questions.

Paul Julius Mai, a native of Berlin, was placed before the magistrate at the Westminster Police Court, on Monday, charged with the murder of Herman Nagle, of Chelsea. It will be remembered that the two young men had run away from their own country, spent the money they had in dissipation, and then agreed to commit suicide. There is but little reason to doubt that Nagle first shot himself and then himself. Nagle died on the spot, but the prisoner had recovered sufficiently to allow of his indictment. It was stated that, according to law, if two persons agree to commit suicide together, and only one dies, the survivor is, in the eye of the law, guilty of murder. The prisoner was committed for trial.

At Southwark, yesterday week, a tradesman of Great Guildford-street was convicted of having counterfeited a trade-mark, and was ordered to pay a fine of £5 and £5 costs. An alleged illegal exportation of salmon was the subject of inquiry at this court on Saturday. The prosecutor was Mr. Buckland, and the defendant a fishmonger, of King-street, Tower-hill. A box containing 144 fresh salmon, the sale of which is at this season prohibited, was intercepted at the railway goods-station, booked for Paris by the defendant. The fish were stated to have been taken in the river Coquet. The defendant was fined £3 3s. and £2 2s. costs.

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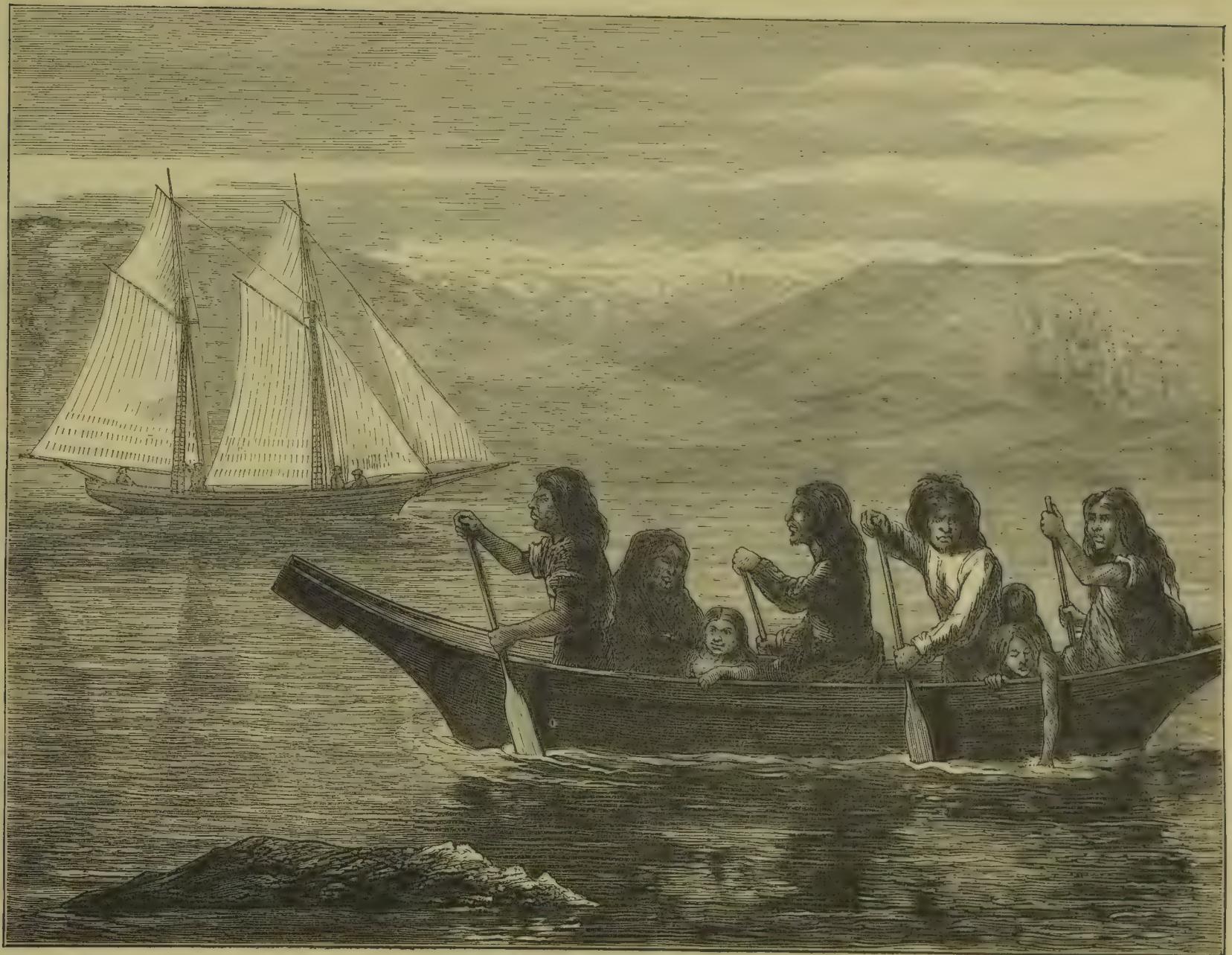
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NATIVE CANOE, ON THE COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.



SALMON-EATERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SKETCHES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The boundary question that has just been decided by the arbitration of the German Emperor in favour of the United States and against the British empire, is one concerning a water boundary—namely, the partition of the channel between Vancouver Island and the territory of Washington, with the possession of the small islands of the San Juan archipelago. It is a land boundary that is shown in the illustration on our front page; the line cut through the forest, straight from east to west, parallel with the forty-ninth degree of north latitude, which divides British Columbia from the United States territories. This political frontier, one based on a purely geographical definition, extends, without any bending, from the Gulf of Georgia right across the continent, as far as the Red River, or Manitoba, province of Canada, whence it slightly inclines southward, taking in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake, before it reaches the north-west shore of Lake Superior; thus traversing altogether more than thirty degrees of longitude or two-thirds of the whole width of the American continent. It passes a little to the south of the lower course of the Fraser River, where New Westminster, the capital of British Columbia, is built; it then intersects the Cascade range of mountains; it afterwards crosses the Okanagan and Columbia rivers, which flow through the United States territory, and it traverses wide regions that are but imperfectly explored. Along a considerable portion of the line, for several hundreds of miles, the engineer officers of the two Governments have made a cutting through the woods, which has the remarkable aspect shown in the view that we have engraved.

The other two illustrations of British Columbia in this week's Paper represent the wild tribes of Indians on the coasts of the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Sound, or of the narrow straits and inlets that form a labyrinthine channel between them, with the rivers that descend to that shore. Some of these tribes on the seacoast live entirely upon shell-fish; but others are better provided. The salmon ascend the rivers of British Columbia in such countless multitudes that tens of thousands perish in their attempts to regain the ocean, in consequence of an insufficient supply of water during the autumnal months. The tribes of Indians inhabiting the interior smoke and dry this delicious fish for their winter supply of food; and as the prairie Indians live on buffalo, so do many interior tribes on the west side of the mountain subsist on salmon. These two illustrations are from sketches by Mr. H. Y. Hind.

FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION AT THE FRENCH GALLERY.

This exhibition is one of interest and value, seeing that it is more or less representative of the principal Continental schools; and it moreover evinces the unfailing good taste in selection and arrangement of the manager.

One of the largest and most prominent pictures is a composition of numerous figures, by Mr. E. Long, entitled "A Dorcas Meeting in Rome—Fourth Century of the Christian Era." A number of Roman ladies are employed, in a room painted with early Christian emblems, making clothes for the poor, some of whom, in their picturesque rags, are waiting their new outfit. The subject is a surprise from an artist hitherto known only as a painter of Spanish life, generally of contemporary date. Of the artist's success or failure one ought not to attempt to speak with absolute certainty, for the picture is labelled "unfinished." In its present condition we may only say that the right-hand group of tattered poor is by far the most vigorous and telling portion of the picture. Facing this picture is a still larger one by E. Benczure, of Munich, a pupil of Piloty. It is dramatic in subject and treated with considerable dramatic power, yet it is hardly adequately impressive: as in many other historical pictures of the same school, a decorative intention is too obvious. The workmanship is excellent throughout; but the forcible painting of the upholstery, furniture, and costumes draws the attention from the human interest. The scene is laid in the palace of Versailles, on Oct. 6, 1789, when the mob broke in to carry the Royal family off to Paris. The pikes of the assailants are penetrating the door of an outer apartment, vainly defended by a few gardes-du-corps; the King sits stupefied in the foreground, surrounded by his children and his Queen, who stands erect and firm.

Among the English pictures are a study of a Scotch lassie, called "The Cottage Toilette" (45), by Mr. T. Faed—less bright in colour than is usual with the artist; "In the Garden" (143)—a child-group, by Mr. Dobson; the customary quota of sheep and cattle pieces by Mr. Sidney Cooper; two clever pictures of "Dunstanboro" (44) and "St. Cuthbert's Abbey" (68), by Mr. J. Webb; unimportant examples of other well-known painters, and pleasing little pictures by Messrs. G. H. Boughton and J. and F. Morgan. Mr. T. F. Dicksee has unfortunately chosen a theme beyond and beside his powers in his colossal bust of Christ (55). The head is correctly drawn and modelled, and the execution most careful; but the type is pretty and effeminate rather than a noble ideal of divine manhood. It has something of Ary Scheffer's over-refined treatment and *sad* sentiment, but with less penetrating expressiveness. Mr. Lionel Smythe's "Young Heiress" (103), sitting in vague, solitary bewilderment beside a confused pile of family deeds and documents, with a great watch-dog asleep at her feet, is a suggestive fancy well carried out. Mr. Leader has made a marked advance in his "Tintern Abbey—Moonlight on the Wye" (136). The composition and colour are varied and rich; the handling is much broader than usual, and free from mechanical regularity. Mr. Tourrier's small finished study for, or repetition of, his "Drilling Recruits of the League" (86) is less crude than the large picture, while equally spirited.

With few exceptions, the best foreign pictures are of small dimensions. Many of these, if scarcely demanding detailed review, will well reward the visitor for some pains in finding, or possibly in stooping to inspect them. M. Frère's "Schoolboy at Home" (47) is charming, if not quite so felicitous as some earlier works; and M. Duverger comes very near him in his little girl enacting the part of a severe schoolmistress to her younger brothers (42), and his child-group of recruits "Off to the Wars" (48). "A Grey Evening" (77), by J. Maris; the "Study from Nature" (33), by K. Girardet; "Evening at Home" (19), by Cracorski; and some bits of landscape effect by Bavarian artists are also specially commended to notice. Returning to works of more pretension, we have an "Ophelia" (17), by M. J. Bertrand, which is curiously French in conception. It is a pretty figure of a rather wistful young lady in white muslin, with a few wild flowers, standing before a modern wall-paper with a grey pattern on a white ground. Or it may be regarded as a piece of decoration, with the flatness proper to decoration; white and grey being the keynotes, enlivened by the spots of colour yielded by the flowers and heightened in interest by a sweet though vapidly painted face. But it is not the mad Ophelia of "Hamlet." The "Turkish Dancing-Girl" (94), by M. E. V. Lecomte, belongs to another class of French furniture pictures.

It is a smoothly-finished piece of tame conventionality, without a trait of character or individuality, and depending mainly for effect on the costume. Far superior to these for truth to nature and robustness of treatment is the "Brittany Milk-Girl" (137), by M. E. Hublin. C. Schloesser's "Country Lawyer" (25), with his peasant clients, does not tell its story so well as the same painter's family group collected expectantly for the opening of "Their First Bottle of Champagne" (120). "The Ante-Room" (83), by E. Delfosse, a widow with her daughter, who is apparently about to offer her services as a governess, is not without pathos. M. A. Schrayer is admirable as ever in his "Wallachian Carriers" (7), and the Flemish and Dutch marine painters, Clays and Mesdag, are respectively represented in their masterly though rather monotonous styles. Two views of Venice by A. Rosier are good in effect and tone. "The Garde-Lettre" (66) is an example of the rising Belgian artist, M. Verhas; and "A Princely Baby" (74), by G. Induno, illustrates the school of Fortuny.

The annual winter exhibition of water-colour drawings, just opened at Mr. McLean's gallery in the Haymarket, consists of about 150 works of generally superior quality. A considerable proportion of the most esteemed painters in the popular medium of water colours are represented in examples which, if not always of importance, are seldom unworthy the reputation of their authors. On the contrary, they are almost invariably selected with taste and judgment. We may specially commend to notice the examples of E. Duncan, which seem to have even more than their customary breadth, simplicity, and purity of treatment; F. W. Topham—the large drawing of "Preparing for the Bull-Fight," to which, we believe, the artist has added force and completeness since its exhibition in Pall-mall; several charming examples of E. Dodgson; Carl Haag's study of a Carthusian monk pondering over the Law and the Prophets—broad and powerful in light and shade; Sir John Gilbert's "Henry VIII. and the Nurse"; and the drawings by Messrs. Birket Foster, Dobson, B. Willis, Whitaker, Deane, Read, T. Danby, and E. K. Johnson. Among the works most deserving notice by members of the Institute are those of Mr. A. G. Gow—the water-colour version of his very clever oil picture, "Plucking a Pigeon"; H. G. Hine, E. Warren, L. Hage, G. Kilburne, and J. Orrock. Mr. T. B. Hardy is making remarkable progress in his coast scenes, and the same observation applies to the powerful studies of still-life by J. Hardy, jun. A novelty to many will be two or three of the studies which Mr. T. Faed occasionally executes for his oil paintings. There is also an Eastern scene by Mr. J. T. Lewis. A few drawings by foreign artists show that they have but to turn their attention to a medium—which, by-the-way, is but lightly esteemed on the Continent—in order to at least equal our native productions. A small drawing by J. Israels of a couple of Schevening fishermen adjusting the anchorage of their boat, as they come on shore at early dawn under a sad, overcast sky, has, slight as is the execution, the painter's indescribable pathos. Fortuny's "Serenade" is an almost disdainfully hasty and rough sketch, yet it is not without traces of a great colourist's knowledge. A small Frère, a careful Trayer, and some sporting subjects by De Peinne are also among the foreign works. But one of the chief attractions of the room is a series of eleven exceedingly clever illustrations of "Deerstalking in the Highlands," executed for the Prince of Wales by Fichy, Court painter to the Czar. The subjects depict some most striking Highland scenes, as well as some most exciting incidents of deerstalking, the Prince himself figuring prominently, and deservedly so, for his prowess and skill as a marksman. There are also representations of Highland ceremonies and merriment at the conclusion of the sport—such as bringing home the game by moonlight, with music (?) of bagpipes and torchlight dances of gillies; a Highland fling executed over crossed claymores, and so forth. Although merely sketches in sepia and indigo, the artist evinces throughout a fine sense of the picturesque, with quick and keen observation, and a strong relish for character and humour, which, however, sometimes degenerates into caricature.

The winter exhibitions of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street, and of the Society of French Artists, New Bond-street, were opened this week; but we must reserve notices for our next Number.

The wish is very generally expressed in artistic circles that, at the next election of two new Associates, the Royal Academy may take into consideration the claims of landscape-painting. By the death of Mr. Mason, the number of painters in whose works landscape forms ever a prominent element is still further diminished. Mr. Vicat Cole is at present the only representative of landscape-painting, strictly speaking, in the ranks of the sixty R.A.s and A.R.A.s—Messrs. Hook and Cook being painters of marine and coast scenes, and Mr. Redgrave's works being usually figure-subjects with landscape backgrounds.

An unrivalled collection of photographs of the antiquities of Rome and the Campagna, 3000 in number, has been shown at Oxford, by Mr. Parker, the eminent archaeologist, at the Ashmolean Museum, of which he is curator.

The very extensive and important collection of works of art and curiosity, consisting of picture-furniture, china, books, engravings, and a great variety of objects impossible to classify, which Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope has amassed during a thirty years' residence in Florence, is now being brought to the hammer in Florence. The sale, which commenced on Tuesday last, and is to be continued till the 4th of next month, will probably be, according to the *Times*' correspondent, the most remarkable sale of the kind which has occurred on the Continent since that of the Demidoff collection, at Paris, in the spring of 1870.

The annual exhibition of the drawings by students of the Female School of Art, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, took place towards the close of last week, and gave ample evidence of the continued efficiency of the school. Subjoined is a list of the prizes:—A national gold medal, also a national bronze medal, and Princess of Wales scholarship, to Mrs. Fennessy, née Miss Emily Selous (niece of the well-known painter of that name), for an original study in modelling. The Queen's gold medal and a national bronze medal, book prize, and a third-grade prize, to Miss Alice Blanche Ellis, for an original design of a fan and other drawings. The Queen's scholarship, value £30, and a national bronze medal, to Miss Emily Austin, for water-colour drawings. A silver medal to Miss Julia Pocock, for an original study in modelling. A silver medal to Miss Ellen Hancock, for a study from nature in *tempera*. National book prizes and third-grade prizes to Elizabeth A. Dorrington and Anne E. Hopkinson, for water-colour studies. Third-grade prizes for water-colour drawings, designs, and other drawings to Ellen Ashwell, Louisa Baxter, Elizabeth Hodge, Eleanor Manly, Jennie Moore, Mary Ann Pickering, Edith Tegetmeier, Mary Whiteman Webb, Charlotte Amelia Austen, Susan Ruth Canton, Alice Hanslip, and Rosalie Watson.

The celebrated Durazzo Collection of Engravings will be sold by auction at Stuttgart—the sale to commence on the

19th inst.—and the disposal of the first half of the collection will last thirteen days. The collection includes many of the finest Nielli not in public galleries, as well as works by early Italian masters, by Albert Dürer, and other German masters. A selection from the most important prints is on view at Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-mall.

Mr. Elijah Walton has made several additions to the collection of his pictures exhibited at 4, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster. The new pictures respectively represent scenes in Egypt, Syria, Greece, and Switzerland.

Mr. E. W. Cooke, R.A., F.R.S., has turned to curious account the knowledge of geology and fossil remains he is known to possess, in a volume he is about to publish containing a series of grotesque sketches of imaginary animals (constructed from remains of separate parts), the designs for which have long amused his friends.

A picture described as a "grand biblical painting," by Francis Lewis Hermann, 1766, painter to Peter the Great, and which picture will, we suppose, be of special interest to Freemasons, as representing "The Consecration of King Solomon's Temple," is announced to be on view at the office of the Freemason, 198, Fleet-street.

The American correspondent of the *Times* reports the death of Lully, the artist, which took place, on Tuesday, at Philadelphia. He was ninety years of age.

MUSIC.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Again, this week, music at Sydenham forms the only subject for comment. The fifth of the new series of concerts on Saturday afternoon offered a special feature of interest and quasi-novelty in the first performance there of one of Mozart's pianoforte concertos, the last of his long series of those works—that in B flat, dated, in the composer's own catalogue, Jan. 5, 1791, at the end of which year he had ceased to live. The concerto referred to is one of the most uniformly bright and genial of all the twenty-five. The grace and beauty of the first movement, the gentle tenderness of the "largo," and the buoyant yet refined vivacity of the finale, are scarcely surpassed in any other of Mozart's works; while the exquisite orchestral details, which alternate and combine with the prominent passages for the pianoforte, render the concerto as interesting in its general effect as in that of the solo instrument for whose display it was chiefly written. It was admirably played by Madame Arabella Goddard, whose finished execution and neat phrasing were such as the music imperatively requires. Each movement was warmly applauded, and the impression produced at the close of the concerto was that of general satisfaction at a worthy interpretation of a charming work of genius. The cadenzas (written expressly for the occasion by Herr Carl Reinecke) were well calculated for the special display of the pianist's powers of brilliant execution, but were rather more in accordance with the modern bravura school than with that of the concerto to which they were applied.

The concert commenced with a new "Festal Overture" composed by Mr. T. Wingham, of whose symphony we have had occasion to speak in terms of high commendation when noticing its performance at the Crystal Palace and at one of the concerts of the Royal Academy of Music, of which institution Mr. Wingham is one of the most esteemed students. His overture is full of bright vivacity of character, with many passages of fluent and pleasing melody. It is perhaps somewhat redundant in its succession of climaxes, which, however, are effective owing to the very skilful scoring, an art which Mr. Wingham has evidently studied with diligence and success. With such command of the means of expression, he has but to acquire an independent and original tone of thought to take a decided position as an English composer.

The symphony on Saturday was Mendelssohn's in A minor, known as the "Scotch" symphony, from its reflection of the vivid impressions made on the imagination of the composer by the romantic scenery of the Highlands during his tour there in 1829. To this incident we also owe his wondrously suggestive overture, "The Isles of Fingal," which so thoroughly fulfils its purpose of realising in music the sensations raised by the contemplation of the picturesque and gloomy grandeur of Staffa. The symphony now referred to stands among the highest of the few examples of what the Germans call "programme music," being only surpassed by Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony. Mendelssohn's great work was never more finely played than on the occasion now referred to—each movement was superbly given, both as to mechanical execution and interpretation of its spirit. The exquisite scherzo, with its quaint national tone, created a special effect, and would gladly have been heard again. Another fine performance was that of the closing piece of the selection—the second of Beethoven's three "Leonora" overtures. Following Mozart's concerto, Miss Fanny Heywood (her first appearance at these concerts) sang a chamber song by that composer, entitled "Komm lieber mai," written about the same period as the instrumental work, and based on a melody almost identical with the subject of the finale of the concerto. In this, in "Vedrai Carino," and the polacca from "Der Freischütz," Miss Heywood displayed a light soprano voice of agreeable quality. The other vocal pieces were the madrigal from M. Gounod's "Pet Dove," and the aria, "Vedrommi," from "Idomeneo," both sung by Mr. Vernon Rigby.

A new series of eight performances of operas in English is to commence on Tuesday afternoon next. Most of the vocalists of previous occasions will reappear.

Sir Jules Benedict has undertaken the conductorship of the great "Midland Counties Grand Handel Festival" at Nottingham, on Thursday, Dec. 26. In the morning "The Messiah" will be performed, and in the evening selections from "Solomon," "Moses in Egypt," and "Samson," with some of Handel's choicest secular songs.

A series of six oratorio concerts has been announced for Thursday evenings, at the Royal Albert Hall, under the conduct of Mr. William Carter, of which the first, "Elijah," was given on Thursday last. On Dec. 12 "Athalia" and the "Hymn of Praise" will be given; Jan. 2, "The Messiah"; Feb. 6, "Stabat Mater" and William Carter's "Placida"; March 6, "Samson"; April 3, "The Creation."

The concert season of the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, will commence on Friday, Nov. 22, 1872, with a performance of Handel's oratorio, "Judas Maccabeus." The second concert will be given on Friday, Dec. 13, when will be performed Mendelssohn's oratorio, "St. Paul." The usual Christmas performances of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," will take place on Friday, Dec. 20 (subscription), and Friday, Dec. 27 (extra concert). The remaining subscription concerts will be given on the following dates, viz.:—Fridays, Jan. 10 (1873), Jan. 24, Feb. 14, March 7, and March 28; Wednesday, April 9; and Friday, April 25. In the course of the season John Sebastian Bach's oratorio, "The Passion" (according to St. Matthew), will be performed for

the first time by this society. The whole of the subscription concerts will be given in Exeter Hall.

Madame Patti has made her débüt at Moscow, in the "Traviata," with tremendous success, having been recalled during the representation thirty times

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The reopening, on Saturday, for a new season of this theatre under Mr. Buckstone's management is not only a welcome fact in itself, but a proof of the commencement in reality of the winter theatrical season. Every London theatre is now occupied and in full work. The Haymarket has been repaired and embellished, and presents a charming interior. The alteration which it has undergone is indeed considerable. The floor of the pit has been raised, and the pit itself entirely reconstructed, the seats being placed at a wider distance from each other. A completely new proscenium has been added, and the stage is surmounted with an architectural invention containing a painting that represents the recital of a Roman comedy. The Pompeian style of the general decorations is commendable. The effect of these arrangements was more apparent on the rising of the curtain, showing the studio of Pygmalion. Mr. Gilbert's classical comedy was then performed for the 196th time. It was preceded by one of Offenbach's operettas, adapted by Mr. Farnie, and entitled "Forty Winks." The scene is a cottage on the Kentish coast, and the time the wedding-day of John Samson (Mr. Edward Osborne), who has gone forth to superintend a cargo of smuggled goods. Sam (Mr. Weathersby), a coastguardsman and former lover of Samson's wife (Miss Fanny Wright), misrepresents the cause of his absence in order to make her jealous, and she, fearing that her husband may prove also jealous, conceals her interested informant in the cellar. John Samson indeed pretends to be jealous, and causes the detention of Sam in the cellar for a longer space than he likes, in order that the cargo may be got safely off. This purpose effected, Sam is released, and is glad to be silent on the affair. The house was crowded, and all proceeded in the most prosperous manner. Actors and manager were summoned on the fall of the curtain; and the entertainments concluded with "The Rough Diamond," in which Mr. Buckstone sustained his original part of Joe; and so the audience were dismissed with the happiest impression of the evening's performances.

STRAND.

On Thursday week a new burlesque, by Mr. H. J. Byron, was produced, entitled "The Lady of the Lane." The work had been preceded by a parodial bill, in which Mr. Halliday's announcement of the Old Drury drama was skilfully caricatured, and naturally caused considerable expectation as to the merits of the forthcoming extravaganza. This expectation was fully justified. Mr. Byron has presented the Strand audience with five scenes sparkling with puns and crowded with funny incidents. Ellen (Miss Kate Bishop) and Fitzjames (Mr. H. Cox) meet, as in the play; but she mistakes him for a tax-collector, an impression which wears off as they engage in a duet and a dance. Mr. Byron has treated the audience with a rhymed synopsis of the scenery, which is agreeably versified. What follows on the situation we have reported is thus described:—

The Douglas comes and Malcolm too,
And Roderick Vich Alpine Dhu.
The Augury is read, and woe
Unto whichever of the foe
Admits "first blood" to t'other. So,
After a little heel and toe,
To scene the second on we go.

It is not until the third act that we have the combat between Fitzjames and Roderick. We had already been introduced to Blanche of Devan, whose madness is skilfully and ludicrously exaggerated by Mrs. Raymond. In the end she is made to be the deserted wife of Roderick Dhu. We scarcely think that the portrayal of the Highland chieftain as a man suffering from constitutional fear is a happy thought. It is not exactly concealed in a sportive vein, nor does much sport result from it, although performed with much painstaking by Mr. Edward Terrey. The last two scenes, in the guard-room and at Stirling Castle, bring the story adroitly enough to an end. The reappearance of the revived Roderick Dhu, in a tourist suit, as the King's protector, is exceedingly funny. Throughout the performance there is abundant occasion afforded for mirth, and the audience encored some of the songs and dances. The scenery and costumes are alike excellent. This burlesque will, doubtless, have a prolonged existence.

ADELPHI.

Here we have Mr. Byron's talents illustrated in another of his versatile productions. On Saturday a four-act comedy from his pen, entitled "Mabel's Life; or, a Bitter Bargain," commanded the attention of the audience for four hours, and enlisted the services of Madame Celeste, Miss Furtado, and Mr. J. Clarke. Mr. J. C. Cowper, too, as Dargo, the leading confederate in a murderous plot, has an important though somewhat villainous part to sustain. Altogether, the play is not pleasing, and is occasionally tedious; but it is strong enough to bear much compression. There are some expedients in it which we had hoped were now out of date: a house on fire and a crypt-like vault have not in these days much of novelty. One of the dramatis personæ is burned alive, and one imprisoned for life. We could have dispensed with the criminal element. The leading feature is a mother unconsciously compassing the death of her own daughter. The girl is, however, saved, and happily married. The play did not meet with altogether an even reception; but there is interest in it, and some striking effects, which will secure its position on the stage. The excellence of the acting will also conduce to its success.

GLOBE.

A new and original play was produced on Monday, written by Mr. Frank Marshall (who is not entirely new to the boards), and entitled "False Shame." It had been advertised under the title of "The White Feather," which was withdrawn as being already appropriated. This new drama has many claims on commendation. It is simple in structure and subject and consistent in story. Some of the incidents are pleasing, though the general plot is not so. A part played by Mr. J. Billington, as Ernest Bragleigh, is a most unthankful one; nevertheless, the actor supported it with great persistency and vigour. Bragleigh, thrown into the company of gentlemen at Rowan Ghyll Falls, not only takes advantage of his position to commit a forgery on Arthur, Lord Chilton (Mr. H. J. Montague), but aspires to win from him the hand of Magdalen Athel Leigh, his betrothed (Miss Rose Massey), whose fortune attracts his cupidity. Lord Chilton is one of those quiet young aristocrats whose disposition is liable to be misunderstood by his companions. He affects, from "false shame," an indifference to effort and heroism, and shrinks from distinguishing himself in any way. Bragleigh, indeed, mistakes him for a coward, and takes his measures accordingly. When alone, however, Chilton reveals his true nature, availing himself of the privileges of the soliloquist. Magdalen has an accident, and is in danger

of being drowned in the falls. Chilton at once throws off his coat and plunges into the water, bearing out the lady in a senseless condition. Administering a restorative to her, he leaves her in order to avoid the éclat of such a transaction, but not before he has taken a ring from her finger and placed it on one of his own. Bragleigh sees her lying on the bank, and remains until she revives, when he passes himself off as her preserver. In the second act Bragleigh learns the secret of the two rings, and at last obtains by theft that which Chilton wears in his bosom; he is, however, overlooked by Constance Howard (Miss Carlotta Addison), who ultimately gives evidence against him. Bragleigh, of course, obtains, by exhibiting the ring, Magdalen's consent to his suit, and determines on insulting Chilton in the presence of his father, Earl Dashington (Mr. Poynter), and his friends, with whom he lays a wager that Chilton will submit to the degradation. At a late hour on New-Year's Eve at Chilton Abbey Bragleigh carries out his design by throwing a glass of wine at Chilton, which, as he expected, Chilton seems to take quietly. Before breakfast, however, next morning Chilton is up and stirring, and, in the presence of his brother officers, brings Bragleigh to book, and makes him sign a paper, confessing his villainy and surrendering Magdalen. This arrangement the lady over-hears; and here, the play might have concluded. But Bragleigh, when left alone with Chilton, plucks up courage to challenge him for the wrong which he alleges to have been inflicted on him, and Chilton accepts his challenge. The duel, however, does not take place. Many improprieties here occur. The ladies become aware of the transaction, and the gentlemen, who have in their possession proofs of Bragleigh's frauds, follow him to the appointed spot, and, before the time settled for the combat, bring the delinquent back to Chilton Abbey, where and when he makes a full apology to the hero. The dialogue certainly might have been wittier, and the business of the last act better contrived; but, on the whole, the drama merited the success which it undoubtedly achieved.

The trial-trip of the Devastation has proved a great success. The engines were worked up to more than 6600-horse power, the average speed being nearly fourteen knots per hour.

The Navan and Kingscourt line was opened yesterday between Kilmainham Wood and Navan. It runs through a rich district, and will be worked by the Midland and Great Western of Ireland. It is in contemplation to extend the line immediately to Carrickmacross.

Mr. Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, the founder of the Erdington Orphanage and the Birmingham Science College, in process of formation, has received through Mr. Gladstone an offer of knighthood from her Majesty, in recognition of his munificence in the causes of charity and education.

A new covered market, erected by the Corporation of Bradford, at a cost of £17,000, in the centre of that town, was formally opened on Thursday week by the Mayor and Town Council. The portion of the market opened is one half of an intended scheme, and stands in the rear of a classic façade of shops in Kirkgate and Darley-street, the cost of which makes up at present a total expenditure of £35,000.

The annual feast of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company was held on Thursday week. Mr. Roebuck was present, and proposed the toast of "The House of Lords." The ex-member for Sheffield took occasion, in the course of a brief speech, to unsay many things which he had said "in his younger days" with regard to the Upper House.—A new wing has recently been added to the Sheffield General Infirmary at a cost of £12,000. It was opened yesterday week by a luncheon in one of the rooms of the ward, at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. Mr. J. A. Roebuck presided.

According to the quarterly return of the Registrar-General in the United Kingdom the births of 264,232 children, and the deaths of 155,160 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending Sept. 30. The natural increase of population was thus 109,072. The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30, 1872, was 124,298. The corrected death-rate of the quarter was 20·3 per 1000; the birth-rate 34·5; and the marriage rate in the second quarter of the year was 16·5 per 1000. The marriage-rate of the spring quarter of the year was high, and thus implies that the country has been prosperous. The birth-rate of the three months of July, August, and September exceeded the average of the season; and the death-rate was low in town and country.

Yesterday week the Government Emigration officials completed their monthly returns of the exodus from the Mersey, and these statistics show that, notwithstanding the late severe weather, it has not prevented the emigration from assuming enormous proportions. It appears that during the past month there sailed from Liverpool thirty-eight ships to the United States, under the Act, having on board 2138 cabin and 13,408 steerage passengers. To Canada there were six ships, with 235 cabin and 1579 steerage. In vessels proceeding to the United States but calling at intermediate ports 64 cabin and 67 steerage passengers were landed at Nova Scotia, and 7 cabin and 4 steerage were landed at St. John's, Newfoundland, and to South America there was one ship with 7 cabin and 357 steerage passengers, making a total of 17,859. Of this number 9455 were English, 205 Scotch, 1685 Irish, and 6514 foreigners. The number of short ships which left for the United States, Canada, South America, Africa, West Indies, &c., during the month was thirty-seven, with 1260 passengers on board—making a total of 19,119, which is an increase of 4622 over the corresponding month of last year, and an increase of 25,623 on the ten months of the present year as compared with the same period of 1871. The total emigration from Liverpool since January to October this year was 178,450.

The number of candidates entered for the Cambridge University local examinations in December next is 3075, being an increase of 242 as compared with that of last year. The increase is divided among the four classes of senior and junior girls and senior and junior boys. The examinations commence on Monday, Dec. 16, and are held at forty-four centres for boys and thirty-four for girls. The new centres for this year are Bayswater (girls only), Bradford, Regent's Park (girls only), Rugby (girls only), Trent College (boys only), Torquay, Newport (Salop, boys only), and Kidderminster. Senior girls who are candidates for the exhibition of £40 offered by the Committee for the Cambridge Lectures for Women must signify their candidature to the local secretary, at the centre where they are examined, on an early day in the week of examination. Residence in Cambridge for two terms is required from the candidate who obtains the exhibition. The regulations for the examinations in December, 1873, will be issued in the third week of December next, and can be obtained from the local secretaries or from the Rev. G. F. Browne, St. Catherine's College. The certificates of the successful candidates in the examinations for women in June last are now in the hands of the local secretaries. The report and statistical tables have been issued, and can be obtained from Messrs. Rivington. The book of examination papers was published in July last.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"The health of the Pope." "The health of the Queen." The giving these toasts in this order at Catholic banquets has many a time and oft offended her Majesty's loyal subjects. Censures on the arrangement have usually been met with a certain insolence on the part of Ultramontanists, Irish priests, and the like. But it now appears that such persons add ignorance to impertinence. A Catholic prelate of whom no one can speak without respect, Dr. Vaughan, the new Bishop of Salford, has come forward with an explanation on the subject. He says that the devoting a toast to the health of his Holiness is "purely a religious act." It is, we are to understand, as much a sacred duty with Catholics as the saying grace. Dr. Vaughan is an authority whose word cannot be gainsaid, and sensible Protestants will accept this statement as final. It comes from an intellectual prelate of the Catholic Church, and is clothed with a dignity which does not belong to the allegations of lay controversialists. It would be childish to talk about the mental reservations with which political theologians may drink the health. The Bishop of Salford removes it from the category of compliments, and explains that the health of the Queen is the first "toast" proposed at banquets of Catholics as of Protestants. *Beati pacifici.*

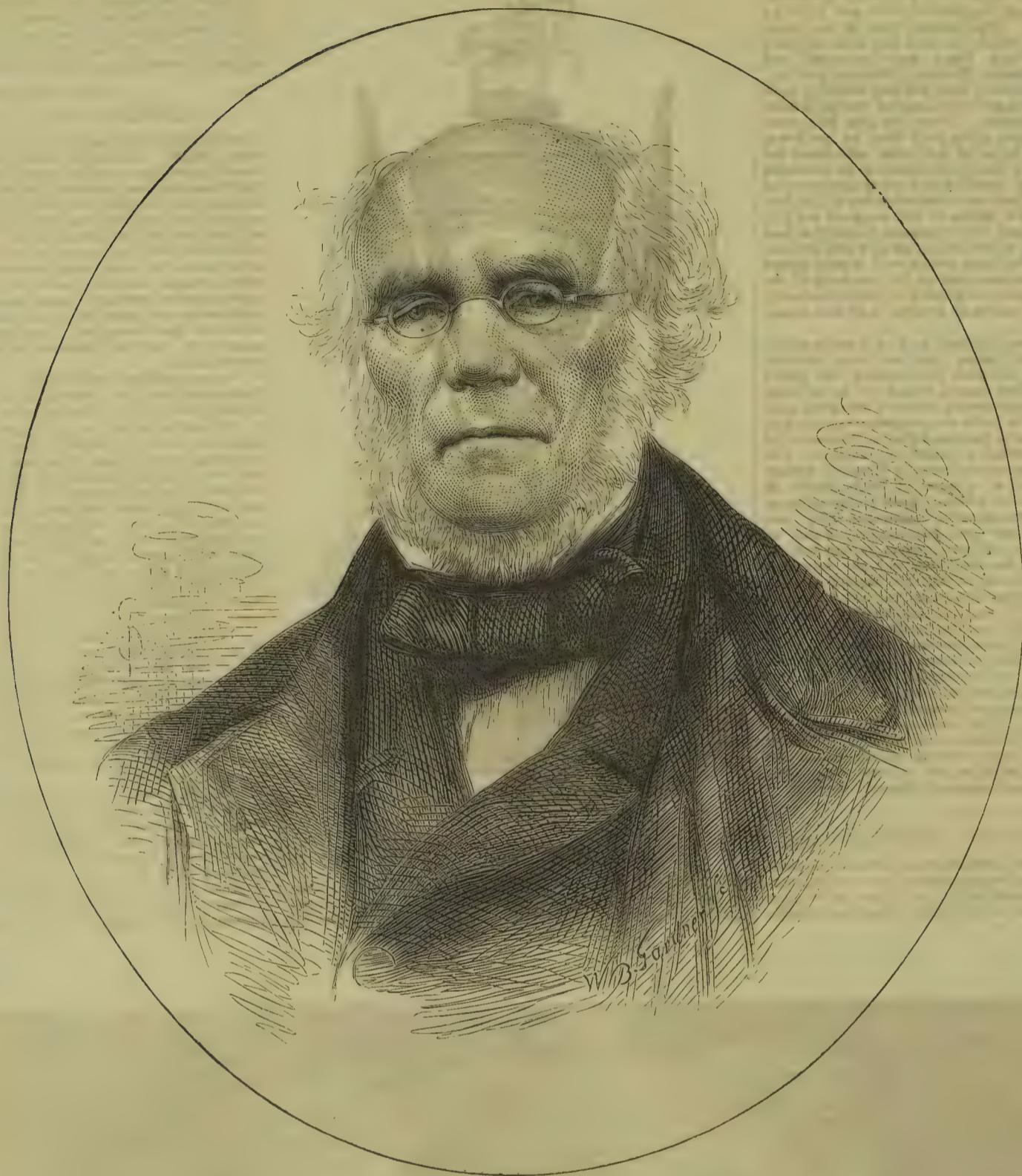
There was probably nothing of the nature of a spiritual act in the late strange proceedings at the Vatican. It occurred to somebody that it would be a desirable thing to get up a demonstration in honour of the Pope, and to this, of course, there could be no reasonable objection if the course were agreeable to his Holiness. But an Aldobrandini (what a name to debase in such a manner!) led into the sacred presence a rabble compared to which the mob that breaks the trees in Hyde Park and applauds foul litany parades on Sundays is an assemblage of decent persons. Several thousands of the scum of Rome presented themselves before S.S., and burst into savage yells of "Death to the King!" The Pope, an aristocrat by birth and a gentleman at heart, was startled and offended, and administered a rebuke which appears to have been rather a slightly-worded expression of disgust than a denunciation. It was a kind of intimation that "all that sort of thing was entirely apart from decency." It is possible that an Aldobrandini, even one who could forget his name, may have understood the Pope, and felt the sarcasm, but it is not probable, and very likely may have since been rewarded by the approbation of the lower ecclesiastics and of fanatical women.

Any endeavour to provide honest work for poor lads is to be regarded with sympathy; but there is much sense in what Sir Charles Trevelyan says about the Door-step Brigade. Many people may not be aware that there is a project for enlisting a little army of lads whose business shall be the cleaning the door-steps of our houses. At present it is proposed to confine their services to the steps of aristocratic mansions, but of course if the scheme is pressed to success no servant in a "gentle" house will descend to do outdoor duty, even though, as Sir Charles hints, the work gives her some opportunity of gossiping with the world at large. It would be more to the purpose if the present crossing-sweeping system were done away, and the parishes paid boys or others for doing the work properly, all levying of tolls on the public being forbidden. As things are, a man who walks a couple of miles from his house to his place of business is "begged at" by an average of twenty mendicants, more or less importunate. Such a walk becomes an actual nuisance. It may be a small matter, but life is made up of small matters, and one of them is the discharge of the duty of keeping a good temper.

There is another nuisance, but this affects the riders in vehicles. Venders of ribald publications avail themselves of the slow rate at which, alone, thanks to vans and crawlers, one can travel in our principal thoroughfares, to thrust offensive papers in at the window of cab or brougham, and to below petition that the trash may be purchased. Fifty times, at least, I have had such things pushed under my nose—the organ, indeed, which in a moral sense is chiefly assailed. And though the police magistrates have exercised a wholesome censorship in the case of the worst offenders in this line—the producers of the vileness—the persecution by dirty touts still proceeds. Sir Robert Carden very properly inflicted a severe sentence on one of these animals the other day; but he had actually gone the length of assaulting a gentleman who had repulsed his proffer of ware. One can have no anger for a possibly hungry wretch; but we pay very heavily to provide asylums for the hungry, and would rather not relieve them on the highway in these days of a police.

Having frequently had to acknowledge, in this column, obligation to the editor of *Notes and Queries* for hints and information supplied by that delightful little periodical, I may be allowed to note the complimentary dinner which was given to him last week, on his resigning the office he has held so ably since November, 1849. The banquet and the speeches have been duly reported, and it is enough to say that some 130 noblemen and gentlemen, mostly of the class which does not greatly affect public dinners, assembled to do honour to Mr. Thoms, and to wish him many happy years of comparative repose. The success at once gained by the publication which he originated proved that he had hit upon a "happy thought," but the continued prosperity of the work was mainly due to his vigilant and sagacious superintendence. The obvious tendency of a journal devoted to details was to become trivial, and Mr. Thoms steered, happily, between too much rigidity and too much indulgence. There is no such store-house of literary facts as the volumes of *Notes and Queries*. Its index, at least, ought to be in the hands of all who write for the press. Regarding him as a public benefactor, I beg leave to be permitted here to echo the hearty wishes that were expressed at the banquet for his health and happiness.

An Englishman shoots a native in Western Australia, and is condemned to punishment. That is not, the people will say who love to sneer at any English sentiment, much to make a fuss about. A native is a brother-man, and the fact that Australia is a long way off ought not to count. All very well, but that is not exactly the feeling with which I have been reading several columns in the *Perth (W.A.) Gazette*. Out in those "wild unsettled regions," as the editor calls them, England has planted her law and established its machinery, and Mr. Burgess, who (with extenuating circumstances) shot a thieving savage, has been tried as formally and as carefully as if he had fired his revolver in Seven Dials. Naturally, there were differences of opinion as to his criminality: colonists who are always suffering at the hands of the savages may not think that he did much harm, but the Judge put it to the jury as dispassionately as if it had been a dispute over a mercantile bargain. Mr. Burgess is sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Cosmopolitans may sneer, but Englishmen may be proud that if the sun never sets on their Queen's domains, he never shines on the portion where Law and Order do not share her reign.



THE LATE LORD KINLOCH, SCOTCH JUDGE.

THE LATE LORD KINLOCH.

The death of Lord Kinloch, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, took place on the 30th inst., at Hartrigge, near Jedburgh. His Lordship had been in an infirm state of health for some time, but his death occurred somewhat suddenly. He was called to the Bar in 1824, was appointed a Lord of Session in 1858, and was transferred from the Outer House to the First Division, on Lord Curriehill's death, four or five

years ago. Lord Kinloch was the author of various religious works in prose and verse. He has not been in court this session. The deceased was son of Mr. William Penny, merchant, Glasgow, and was born in 1801. He married, first, a daughter of Mr. Charles Campbell, of Lecknury, Argyleshire (she died in 1839); secondly, the daughter of Mr. John Campbell, of Kinloch, Perthshire. He was educated at the University of Glasgow. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Claudet, of Regent-street.

THE MILITARY FIELD RAILWAY.

Some interesting experiments were made, on Wednesday week, at the South Camp, Aldershot, to test the recently-constructed narrow-gauge railway which has been laid down between the field-stores dépôt and the barrack stores. Many scientific and practical engineers were present. Mr. J. B. Fell, the inventor of the system, who is well known for his successful mechanical contrivance adopted on the Mont Cenis Summit Railway,



MILITARY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY, SOUTH CAMP, ALDERSHOTT.

explained the plan and working of this military field railway. The experimental line is more than one mile in length. About two thirds is laid on curves of from three chains to seven chains radius, and there is a gradient of 1 in 50 for a length of 770 ft. upon a viaduct of from 20 ft. to 25 ft. in height, the gauge being 18 in. The rails are laid on two longitudinal timber beams, supported at intervals of 10 ft. and 15 ft. by posts with lateral struts. The general plan of the structure of the locomotive which is used has been designed by Mr. Fell; the working plans were prepared and the engine built by Messrs. Manning, Wardle, and Co., of Leeds. The engine weighs 4½ tons, and the tender 3½ tons, with coal and water. There are three pairs of driving-wheels coupled, each 16 in. in diameter. There are also four horizontal wheels running upon guide rails fixed on the lower edges of the beams. The depth of the guide rails below the carrying rails is 12 in., and this is equivalent to an extension of gauge, so that as regards stability and safety the gauge of 18 in. on this system of railway is equivalent to one of 3 ft. 6 in. on an ordinary railway. The bodies of the waggons are 8 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 2 ft. deep, and are calculated to carry a load of 3 tons each, or from 300 to 400 cubic feet of bulky articles. The waggons are suspended from two pairs of wheels placed not under the body, but at each end of it; the body of the wagon is thus brought down to about 3 in. above the carrying rails, and a very low centre of gravity is by this means obtained.

The experiments last week formed part of a series which has been held at Aldershot during the past three months. They have fully justified all that its inventor has stated respecting the scheme. The engine, loaded up to six tons, was run over the line with increasing trains of waggons, each loaded up to three tons. The loads were varied, some being of hay or straw, others of flour in sacks and pork in barrels, or of shot and shell; others carried a number of soldiers. The passenger-trains were run over the line at a speed of twenty miles an hour, mixed trains at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and goods-trains at an average speed of ten miles an hour. The maximum attained with passengers only was thirty miles per hour, and the carriages ran as steadily as those of a railway of the ordinary gauge. There was no perceptible oscillation of the structure, and the vibration was no greater than is usual in iron or timber railway bridges. The weight of the good-trains, exclusive of the engine and tender, was 20, 25, and 30 tons, though the proper load for the engine of 4½ tons weight may be considered to be 20 tons upon a gradient of 1 in 50. One of the waggons carried a load of one hundred tents, sufficient for the accommodation of 1000 men. Upon gradients of 1 in 100, which are rarely exceeded on ordinary railways, a single train can carry provisions for one day for an army of 30,000 men, or forage for six regiments of cavalry of 420 horses each. With passing-places at intervals of two miles a single line of railway would carry 1000 tons, and a double line 3000 tons, of war material and provisions per day, which would furnish supplies for a larger army than England is ever likely to have occasion to place in the field.

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPELCHASE.

A handsome silver cup has been manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, to commemorate the steeplechases between officers of the Guards, which took place at Windsor last March. The cup, which is beautifully chased and stands



THE HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE STEEPELCHASE CUP.

31 in. high, has "flag" handles representing the colours of the several regiments. The cover is surmounted by a mounted officer of the Horse Guards; the panels illustrate the steeple-

chase in oxydised silver; and on each side at the base, on an ebony stand, is a figure of a Grenadier Guard done in frosted silver, similar to the figure of the mounted officer. At the base are the arms of the Grenadier and Life Guards, and on the obverse is the inscription, "Household Brigade Cup, 1872. Run over the Windsor Steeplechase Course, March 4th. Won by Mr. W. H. Pickford's (Grenadier Guards) b. m. Discord, 5 yrs., by Trumpeter or Canary out of Jealousy; beating a field of ten others." On the reverse are the words—"Admirably ridden by Owen George, Esq., 1st Life Guards."

BURNING OF A STEAM-SHIP.

A great disaster happened on Aug. 24 in the harbour of Yokohama, Japan. The Pacific Mail Steam-Ship Company's finest vessel, named the America, which had arrived that day from San Francisco, was destroyed by fire, with her valuable cargo, and sixty or seventy human lives. This ill-fated ship, built three years ago at New York, was 400 ft. long, and of 4560 tons burden, with engines of 1000-horse power. She had accommodation for 400 first class, 800 second class, and 1500 steerage passengers, besides her crew, being constructed with five decks, the orlop, freight, steerage, main, and hurricane decks. The lowest class of passengers were Chinese, returning home from California, and many of these were on board at the hour when the fire broke out. The cargo included specie to the amount of 1,600,000 Mexican dollars, and much valuable merchandise.

We are indebted to Captain S. T. Bridgford, of the Royal Marine Artillery, for a sketch of the scene when the ship was burning, and for the following vivid description:—

"It was a calm moonlight night, and the forms of many noble ships were mirrored in the still waters of the bay. After the fierce tropical heat of the day, all nature seemed to sleep. We were suddenly alarmed by the kindling of a blue-light, followed by a rocket and the clang of the fire-bell. There was a fire on board the steam-ship America. Boats were manned and sent to her assistance. At first, neither smoke nor flame was seen; but soon a puff of black smoke crept upward, abaft the mainmast. This gradually disappeared, as if the fire were got under. But it was not so; the fire was preparing for a fatal leap. Presently, all at once, the flames shot up from the after hold. Both the upper and lower saloons were fired together. In a moment, darting under the hurricane-deck, the fire went fore and aft along the ship. Now she was in a blaze from stem to stern. Up to this time a deathlike silence had seemed to reign on board; but now, with the spread of the flames, came a wild and piercing shriek, which rang through the stillness of the night; and the decks seemed alive with figures flying about in great confusion. The occupants of the numerous boats pulling for the ship redoubled their exertions to reach her, and, if possible, to save life; but as for the ship, we knew that she was doomed to destruction.

"The first boats now reached the ladders, which were crowded by a shrieking crowd of passengers, mostly Chinese. These poor people, laden with boxes and innumerable packages, were struggling with one another like demons. The boats were literally bombarded by the desperate wretches, who, throwing their boxes down first, jumped down after them. Suddenly, with a crash, one of the ladders gave way and precipitated eighty or ninety people into the water. Many, clinging together by fives and sixes, or clutching the boxes which



BURNING OF THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY'S SHIP AMERICA, AT YOKOHAMA.

held their money, were drowned before the boats could pick them up. Some forty lives were lost by this accident. In the meantime people were jumping over from all parts of the ship. Of these numbers were picked up by the numerous boats that had arrived alongside. When it was seen that there were no more persons to save, we lay off, sixty or seventy yards distant, and watched the terrible scene.

The air was still, the moon and stars were reflected in the calm waters, and not a sound was heard save the roar and crackle of the flames as they shot high into the air. The lost and deserted ship lay to her moorings with slackened cable, utterly devoid of life, her rigging all awry and in flames. The metallic boats, of which she had a dozen that had not been lowered, lay on the deck or on the guards crumpled out of all shape, and often at white heat. The huge funnel became red hot, and flames issued from its top. The engine, too, appeared to be red-hot; and of the two long lines of port-holes (some two hundred in number) each one glowed like the mouth of a furnace. Soon the fire started the steam in the various boilers, and, this being driven through the numerous pipes in the ship, which were either red-hot or broken, the noise of escaping steam was at times almost deafening. In fact, at one time it was thought there would have been an explosion; but, happily, this fear was not realised. The masts, after standing a long time, fell over the side. The hurricane-deck burned completely away, and then the main deck; but still the big funnel stood up bravely, towering amidst the flames, which had evidently now got hold of the cargo, coals, and everything on board. The small-arm magazine caught fire, or else some cases of ammunition amongst the cargo; and for at least ten minutes a continuous rattle, like a heavy fire of musketry, told of the ignition of thousands of metallic cartridges. A man-of-war's launch now tried to sink the ship by firing into her, but, after firing four or five shots, gave it up. And so the noble ship burned on through the small hours of the night. At intervals some portions of the paddle-boxes, the guards, or davits would come crashing down and splash hissing into the water. By daylight she had burnt nearly down to the copper. She had risen seven feet, and there she lay, the wreck of a noble ship. The sun rose above the waters of the Bay of Jeddo and paled the fires that shot from the burning hull. Soon came the steam-lighters, which, after many hours of toil, succeeded in beaching the wreck near Kanagawa. It had scarcely touched the ground there, when a typhoon came on. The hull of the America heeled over, filled, and settled down in the mud. The funnel and paddle-wheels, the stern and stem posts, and other upper parts, are still seen above water."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The important subject of the defensive power of the armour applied to our ironclads in resisting the penetration of shot is again attracting much public attention. In some experiments lately made in Germany the 10-inch gun sent shells completely through a structure consisting of a 12-inch plate backed by 18 inches of timber, and the rear of the target was strewn with jagged débris, forming a shower of destructive projectiles. Several years ago the late Sir Howard Douglas maintained the opinion that, instead of trying to make vessels shotproof, it would be wiser to expend our money in providing more powerful guns; and for some years past we have been insisting upon the folly of constructing professedly shotproof vessels which were either not shotproof at all at the time of their construction, or which, even if shotproof then, did not allow any margin whatever for that increase in the power of ordnance which is continually going on. We have long maintained that broadside armour-clads are an absurdity, as a broadside armament implies a large area of target; and this in its turn implies thin armour, which could not be expected to keep shot out. We consequently advocated the monitor model as the only one which permitted the necessary thickness of armour to be employed without inordinate dimensions. Six years ago we maintained that 18 inches of side armour backed with 4 feet of oak, and a turret 24 inches thick of solid iron, represented the minimum defensive strength which it would be advisable to employ, and we added that this strength might probably continue sufficient for ten years. The Devastation is an imperfect approach to these ideas. But we indicated that, as the monitor system was a system of concentration, there should be only one turret in each vessel, as it was preferable to utilise the displacement required for the second turret in increasing the thickness of armour, the power of gun, or the power of engine, or all of these conjointly, than to attempt to carry many guns in each vessel—number, in fact, being only another expression for weakness. It would appear that these ideas are at length beginning to penetrate the official mind. But in its perceptions it still lags behind what was proper to be done six years ago, and what was then sufficient is not so now. We have many times stated that, with the existing strength of materials available for the construction of ordnance, there were two expedients by which the penetrating power of the projectiles could be increased—one by the use of piston shot and the other by the use of rocket shot, or the two expedients might be combined. But besides these secrets of increased power another is now offered to us in the use of a stronger material. We long ago intimated that we saw no reason why wrought-iron guns should not be cast under great pressure, on the Rodman principle of cooling from the centre; and in the Whitworth compressed iron and steel guns, cast under great pressure, we have an approximate realisation of this idea. We do not think, as some do, that armour should be given up. But the exposed area should be small and the thickness great. Effectual precaution should also be taken against submarine shot, and our ironclads should be constructed below the 'tween-decks on the principle of a diving-bell, so that they would not sink even if their bottoms were cut altogether. At the present moment we stand in this position, that a single monitor, constructed according to the indications given above, could sink the whole of our ironclad fleet in detail, while the assailing vessel would be itself impregnable against any power of offence which we should be able to employ."

Among the various expedients for improving the quality of iron contaminated with phosphorus, one that has been often proposed is the use of fluor spar in the puddling process. But the beneficial results said to have been derived from this addition have not, or more extended experience, been hitherto sustained. At the Bowline Ironworks, however, and also at some other works, a process called the Henderson process, for the improvement of the quality of inferior iron by the addition of fluorine in the puddling, is said to have given very satisfactory results. By its aid cinder pig, it is stated, may be puddled into wrought iron of high quality.

The October number of the *Popular Science Review* contains an article by Mr. Proctor entitled "News from the Stars," in which he reviews certain speculations of his regard-

"Cyclones," which appear to be generated near the Equator by the trade winds or monsoons blowing sometimes in places beyond the belt of calms, and so putting large columns of air into rapid rotation.

Dr. Bastian's great work on "The Beginnings of Life" continues to attract much attention in scientific circles. The doctrine which the author urges is the possibility of deriving living beings from dead organic matter, and to this species of transformation he gives the name of *archebiosis*. He shows that *bacteria* are generated in liquids in which no germs can be discovered under the highest microscopic powers, and he thence concludes that they must either be derived from invisible germs, or that they have been produced in the fluid by a process of *archebiosis*. He also shows that bacteria are killed by heat, but that they are nevertheless developed in liquids which have been raised to the boiling point. These results, it must be confessed, are not conclusive. But the doctrine of *archebiosis*, or of spontaneous generation, as it is sometimes called, has acquired a new authority when it has such men as Dr. Bastian arrayed in its support.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated July 6, 1870, of the Hon. and Rev. Delaval Loftus, Lord Hastings, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, who died on Sept. 28, was proved, on the 29th ult., by the Hon. George Watson Milles, the surviving executor, the personal property being sworn under £30,000. There is an express direction in the will that neither hatbands nor scarves should be given or worn, or gloves given, at the funeral. The deceased peer has given all his household furniture, plate, jewellery, and personal effects to his widow, and he confirms the settlement made on their marriage; the power of appointment given to him by such settlement is exercised in favour of all his children equally. The testator's eldest son, Bernard Edward, succeeding to the family estates, the residue of his property is left equally between his children other than his said eldest son.

The will, with four codicils, of Thomas Chaloner Bissex Challoner, Esq., of Portnall Park, Egham, was proved, on the 28th ult., by the Right Hon. Alexander Nelson, Viscount Bridport, and John William Gooch Spicer, Esq., the executors. The personalty is sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Grace Fane de Salis, £1000; to each of his executors, £500; to Captain Evelyn Parratt, £300; to his god-daughter, Adelaide, £100, and to several of his friends mourning rings and brooches; to his friend Mrs. Sarah Dallimore, a leasehold house at Paddington and the interest of £8666 13s. 4d. in the funds for life, and a legacy of £200; there are also bequests to his butler and other servants. The testator's mansion house and estate, called Portnall Park, is devised successively to his brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Jerome Fane de Salis and his wife, the said Grace Fane de Salis, and their son, Rodolph de Salis, for life, with remainder to the issue of the said Rodolph de Salis, in tail male; all his furniture, plate, and jewellery are made heirlooms, and annexed to the said mansion house and estate; his horses and carriages, live and dead farming stock, wines and spirits, &c., are given absolutely to the said Rev. H. J. Fane de Salis. The residue of testator's property, real and personal, is given to his executors upon trust, so that the income thereof may be enjoyed by the tenant for life of his said mansion house and estate at Portnall Park.

The will of Lieutenant-General Sir Isaac Campbell Coffin, K.C.S.I., who died on Oct. 6, at St. John's Park, Blackheath, was proved on the 25th ult., under £14,000, by his widow, Dame Catherine Eliza Coffin, his brother-in-law (George Hutchinson Shepherd), and his son-in-law (W. M. Stewart), the executors. The widow gets the household furniture, a legacy of £1000, and the income of one third of the residue for life; and, subject thereto, the whole of testator's property is given to, or for the benefit of, his five children and their children.

The will, with three codicils, of General Sir Patrick Montgomery, K.C.B., R.A., who died on Oct. 5, at No. 10, Elvaston-place, South Kensington, was proved, on the 26th ult., by the relict, William Henrietta Montgomery, and Bladen West Black and Sir George Balfour, K.C.B., the executors, under £16,000. The deceased General has left to each of his executors £100, and to his servant, John Bankes, £100, all free of duty; to his widow he leaves pecuniary legacy of £1000, his household furniture, and the income of the residue for life; at her death the residue is to go among his brothers and sisters, in such manner as she shall appoint.

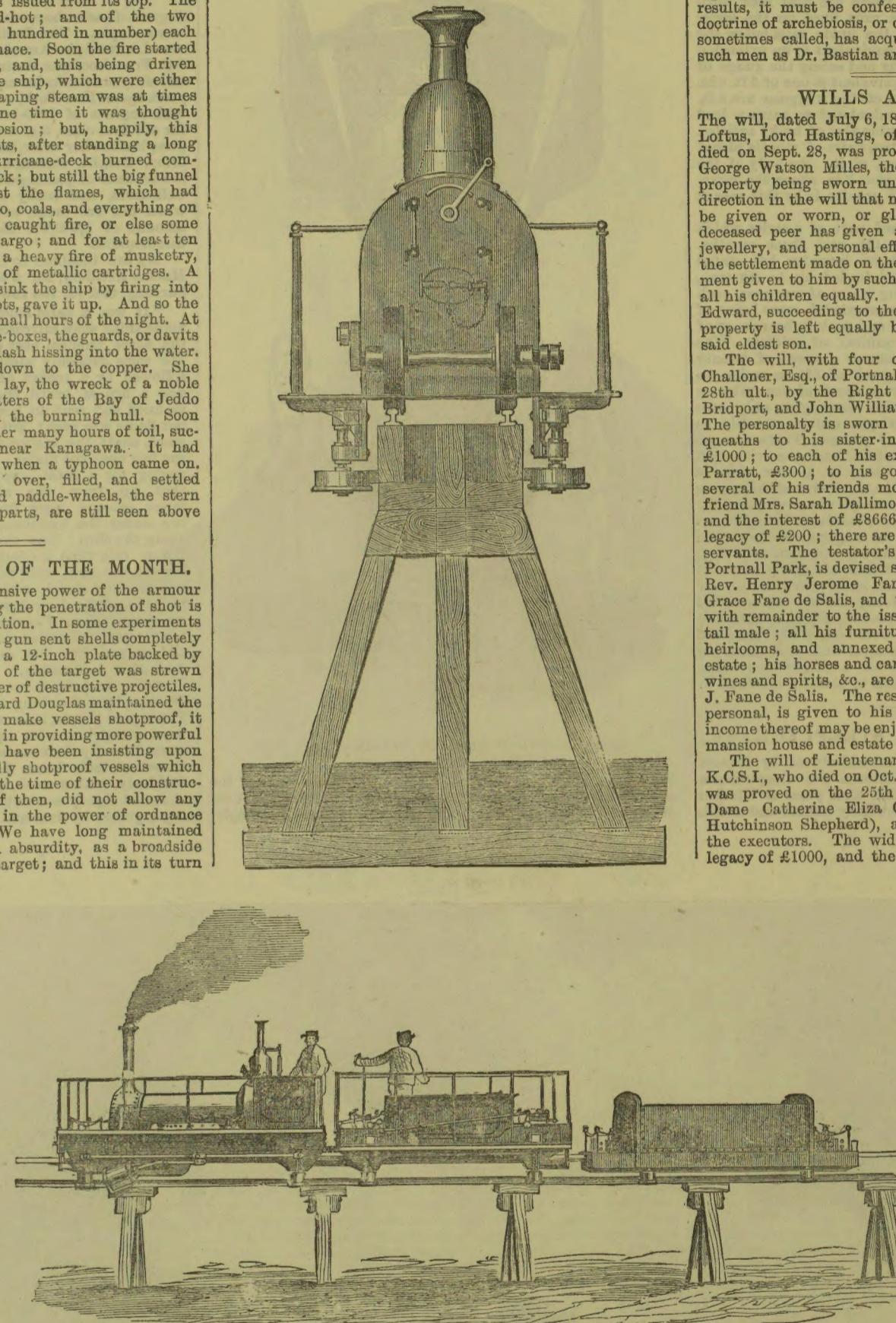
Letters of administration of the effects of Maria Mangin Brown, late of No. 28, Hertford-street, Mayfair, who died on Dec. 21, 1871, a widow, without child or parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, cousin-german, or any known relative, and intestate, has just been granted to John Grey, Esq., the solicitor for the affairs of her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of her Majesty, the personal property being sworn under £250,000. By the death of this lady, without leaving a will and without relations, this large property, nearly a quarter of a million, falls to the Crown.

The will of William Lloyd Edwards, of No. 1, Dawson-place, Bayswater, was proved, on the 17th ult., by John Scantlebury and John Humphrey Hunter, the acting executors, under £60,000. The testator gives to his widow his furniture, a legacy of £100, and an annuity of £800; to each of his executors £300, and to each of his six children £50; the residue of his property is given upon trust for accumulation, and during this period each of the children is to receive an annuity. Ultimately the property is to go between his children and their issue.

The will of the late Albany William Fonblanque was proved by Mr. George Bryan, the acting executor, on the 28th ult., under £3000.

The will of Don José de las Casas, late of Bilbao, Spain, has been proved in London under £18,000.

Samuel Alexander Kirkby, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, Whitworth Scholar, who graduated in the Mathematical Tripos, 1871, has been appointed County Surveyor of Public Works for the county of Longford.



SECTION AND PLAN OF THE MILITARY NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY.

ing the distribution and motion of the stars in space, the accuracy of which recent spectroscopic observation has confirmed. His view is that the stars are arranged in definite systems, the constituent members of which travel through space together. These systems are not conterminous with the constellations, which are often made up of stars not in the same plane at all, and not travelling in the same direction. Nearly four years ago Dr. Huggins showed that the bright star Sirius is travelling away from us at an enormous velocity; and recently he has ascertained that of the seven stars of Ursa Major—the Septentriones of the ancients—two are moving in one direction and the other five in the opposite direction. The five stars which have the similar motion are consequently regarded as one star-family.

In Italy it has been found that essential oils—such as those of peppermint, lavender, nutmeg, thyme, and others—develop large quantities of ozone when exposed to sunlight in contact with the atmosphere.

In the report recently published of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, there is a paper on Induction and Deduction, by Baron Liebig, in which it is stated that great discoveries are made, not so much by force of logic as by the action of the imagination, which, in reality, is the great discovering power. What is thus generally conceived subsequent research either verifies or disproves. But in science, as in ordinary affairs, the subject is first grasped by an act of the imagination.

In the *Quarterly Journal of Science* for October there is a paper by Professor Mauray "On the Origin of the Great

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